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The California Star.

VOL. 1. YERBA BUENA, MARCH 6, 1847. NO. 9

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.

Edited by E. P. Jones.

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, - - - - Cash $6,00
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, (10 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00, and $1 for every additional insertion One half square or less, 2 insertions, $2,00, and 75 cts for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising apply to the Publisher.

Public Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Yerba Buena, held on Thursday evening last, in persuance of a call by 'many citizens," the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted;

Whereas, a legislative council was recently organized by appointment made by the late Governor, Commodore Stockton, consisting of seven members, four of whom were Californians, one of whom was a British subject, and but two of whom were Americans. The two Americans and the British subject having resided for fifteen years in the country, and having engaged largely in the mercantile business, have identified themselves and their interests, in all respects, with the Californians, so that in truth, we are without an adequate American representation And whereas the emigrants, who constitute more than four fifths of the American population, who have recently arrived in the country, and are now without lands, houses, or homes, worn down and exhausted from the continued fatigue and hardships of a long and toilsome journey, who have, to a man, been the very first to take up their arms in defence of their country, and their country's cause, have repelled the enemy and restored peace and tranquility to the country, are without even the semblance of representation; Therefore:

Resolved—That we view the population of California, as being divided into three distinct classes: to wit, the Californians, "Foreigners," (including French, English, and Americans, who have long resided in the country,) and the emigrants, who have recently arrived in the country, all of which distinct classes, have distinct interests, and hence should be allowed a representation from their respective classes.

Resolved—That all the different interests of the country ought to be equally and adequately represented.

Resolved—That each District of the Northern Department ought to be represented by at least one member.

Resolved—That we now proceed to elect one member, to be recommended to the Governor, to be appointed to represent this district.

Mr. J G. T. Dunleavey, and L W. Hastings were then nominated as candidates, and the people proceeded to vote by ballet.

Mr J. G. T. Dunleavey received 60 votes.
" L. W. Hastings " 32 "

Maj. for Dunleavey 28 "

STEPHEN COOPER Pres't.

C. E. Pickett, } Secretaries.
William Pettet, }

From the London Weekly Despatch

There's a Star in the West.

There's a Star in the west that shall never go down,
Till the records of valor decay;
We must worship its light though 'tis not our own,
For liberty bursts in its ray;
Shall the name of a Washington ever be heard
By a freeman, and thrill not his breast?
Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word
As the Bethlehem star of the west?

"War, war to the knife be enthrall'd or ye die!"
Was the echo that waked in the land,
But it was not his voices that prompted the cry,
Nor his madness that kindled the brand;
He raised not his arm, he defied not his foes,
While a leaf of the olive remained;
Till goaded with insult, his spirit arose
Like a long baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave,
But sighed o'er the carnage that spread;
He indignantly trampled the yoke of the slave
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Tho' he through back the fetters and headed the strife,
Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he pray'd for the moment when freedom and life
Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh! his laurels were pure, and his patriot name
In the page of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame,
By thy side of a Hofer and Tell
Revile not my song for the wise and the good
Among Britons have nobly confessed,
That his was the glory and ours the blood
Of the deeply stained field of the west.

The Occupation of New Mexico.

The Washington Union, in speaking of the occupation of New Mexico by Gen Kearney, has the following speculations in regard to the nature of this occupation, and the proceedings which will be proper under it:

'The gratifying intelligence of this movement having been crowned with success, without bloodshed, seems to have been received by the country with delight. What Gen Kearney's instructions are we do not know. It is not to be expected that such orders should reach the public enemy by publication here pending the military operations. Gen Kearney's successful occupation of the enemy's country not only justified, but required that the Mexican Government should be superseded. The continued discharge of these functions by Mexican authorities, unfriendly to the United States, under such circumstances, would be something new in the prosecution of war. The provisional government substituted is necessarially temporary, limited to the military occupation of the country; and the destination of the country itself dependent on the ultimate settlement, to be consumated by a treaty of peace, to be duly ratified by the constitutional authority of this country. The infusion of democratic principles in the selection of the agents to administer this provisional government, is wisely adopted, but seems to be very distasteful to the friends of Mexico."

Live and let Live.

People are apt enough to hate each other for the most trifling causes, and sometimes for no cause at all; but perhaps, there is nothing which produces more enmity, (and that of the most unconciliating character,) than an imaginary rivalship in business. Through the misapprehensions of some persons, a laudable competition in trade is made the pretext of obtruding private animosities on the notice of the public; and it is always observable, that the party which is least successful in competing with its rival, is the party which exhibits the most acerbity of temper. Perhaps this selfish feeling oftener shows itself in the newspaper business than in any other.

When persons of this spiteful cast see that they have not succeeded in keeping pace with some others, policy and good taste would direct them to redouble their efforts to strengthen their claims on public regard, and to show, in every honorable manner, that they have at least the disposition to excel. But this wise and judicious course is rarely pursued. It seems to be the idea that it requires less energy, less talent and less industry to dispraise, decry and underrate others, than to elevate one's self to the same position which they occupy. It is at this point that competiton ceases to be beneficial—when people no longer struggle for improvement, but content themselves with endeavoring to drag others down to their own level. We thenceforth have all the acrimony, all the petty jealuosies, and the contemptible plottings of rivalship, without any of its advantages. Some, it appears, would rather cast dirt on the garments of their neighbors than make the necessary ablutions in their own wardrobe, vainly imagining if others can be made to look filthy, they themselevs will appear clean. But to produce that appearance, it sometimes happens that much is required to be done, and much to be forgotten.

It has often occured within the scope of our experience, that people imagine a rivalship that does not exist, and proceeding to act on that fantasy, they declare war on those who regard their attacks as perfectly insignificant. Æsop informs us that the owl once exclaimed against the sun, because she fancied that the beams of that luminary were expressly intended to defeat her exertions at catching mice. It is a less harmless mistake to imagine that the efforts of your neighbor to do good service to the public in a hostile demonstration towards yourself. Instead of endeavoring to baulk and discourage him in his praiseworthy object, it will answer a better purpose, and be more patriotic and more politic, to engage yourself with equal ardor in the performance of similar duties. Every hostile exhibition on your part is an acknowledgement of inferiority. If you display any bitterness of feeling towards your neighbor, it shows that you are satisfied of his superior merit and more substanital claims to public encouragement.

It is a suspicious circumstance when people seem ill disposed to those who are laboring in the same field with thousands. A good and faithful workman performs his own task well, without watching with an evil eye the operations of his co-laborers. It is another suspicious circumstance when persons make insidious comparisons between themselves and others in the same line of business; and especially so when the business is of such a nature, that it must necessarily be brought within the full scope of public observation. To suppose the public incapable of discriminating, when all the facts are before it, is to make a false and insulting estimate of public intelligence. Let each one apply himself to his own proper business, determined to live himself, and to let others enjoy the same privilege.—Growling does no good; on the contrary it only serves to draw public attention more pointedly to the deficiency of the grumblers.

Another Niagara.—A cataract has been discovered on the river St. Louis, where it falls into the western extremity of Lake Superior, which has never been described by any Geographer. The volume of water is very great, and the perpendicular height of the fall one hundred feet.

The Sterling sails on Monday next, direct for Boston.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

YERBA BUENA, MARCH 6, 1847.

Public Schools.

We would respectfully call the attention of our fellow citizens, to the importance of establishing a public school The population of the town is now rapidly increasing, and with this increase, there is a full proportion of children To our knowledge, there is not at present a school in the place, and by consequence, our children and youth are suffering that most serious of all moral calamities, the misfortune of growing up in ignorance; of wasting that period of life, which only, can be devoted to education. / Among the first acts of our pious ancestors, after they had landed upon the wild and desolate shores of the *Atlantic*, was the *establishment of a public school*, and from that day to the present such have been the care and attention devoted to the subject of public schools and education, by them and their decendants, that the institutions of learning in the eastern and middle states, are models for the imitation of the most enlightened governments of Europe. Our present position and *responsibilities here*, are not dissimilar from those of the early emigrants from Europe to the other side of the continent Like them we are the founders of a future empire Upon our acts now will depend in a great measure the future character and prosperity of that empire If we lay the foundations deep and solid in intelligence and morality, the superstructure will rest firmly and securely upon it, and as it rises, be graced with everduring majesty and beauty. If we neglect the basis and build upon ignorance and vice, sooner or later the deformed and tottering fabric will crumble and fall, leaving nothing but a ghastly and hideous ruin, for the execration and abhorence of history and mankind

The expense of establishing and sustaining a public school for the instruction of our children and youth in the ordinary branches of a common English education, when collectively borne, even by our present population would not be onerous; but when it is recollected that in all human probability, for some time to come, our population will be doubled, perhaps quadrupled, annually, the expense will appear as a mere trifle — All that is required to carry into effect at once the good work, is that a move should be made, and supported with energy and unanimity by our fellow citizens. Let this be done forthwith, let it no longer be a curse to our children, to those who are to succeed us as the builders up of the empire of the Pacific, that they are denied the facilities of acquiring an education suited to their high destiny.

Public Meeting at Santa Clara.

We have received from a friend, an account of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Santa Clara and vicinity held on the 26th of February, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent that part of California in the Legislative Council. Our friend and companion across the mountains, *Joseph Aram* was called to the chair. After a short but interesting discussion, in relation to the objects of the meeting, in which a number of the gentlemen present participated, *Elam Brown Esq. was nominated*, and the meeting unanimously voted to recommend him to be appointed, to represent that portion of the country, in the council, now about to be formed. We do not believe that a better selection could have been made, and we hope that he will receive the appointment.

Public Meetings.

We publish to-day the proceedings of public meetings, held at various points in the northern division of California, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the people in the legislative council, now about to be formed.

Our fellow citizens of Sonoma have displayed a great degree of wisdom and sound judgment, in recommending Gov. Boggs, Gen. Vallejo, and Capt Cooper, to represent this district in the council. Better selections could not have been made, and we hope they will be appointed — Those three gentlemen together with Mr. Elam Brown of Santa Clara, will probably be as many as this part of California is entitled to, allowing other districts a fair proportion of representation. We are gratified to find, that the people have laid aside all party and sectional feelings in the above nominations, and acted for the general good

☞We received a few days since, from our Sacramento correspondent, a letter containing the intelligence of an attempt by another party of twenty-four of the emigrants to cross the California mountains They succeeded in reaching the top of the mountains, about the first of December, but they all perished in a severe snow storm, a few days after

The same letter furnishes us with the names of those belonging to the first party who died from hunger, in attempting to cross the mountains, which are given below:

Patrick Dolan, Wm. Stanton, Wm. Foadick, L Murphey, Mr. Graves, Patrick Brin, two Vaqueros in the employment of J. A. Sutter, Esq., two New Mexicans, and two young men whose names are not recollected. The writer was not able to ascertain the names of any of the party of twenty-four.

☞It seems from the proceedings of a meeting held in Sonoma, a few days since, which will appear in our next, that the Indians have recently evinced a hostile disposition towards the settlers in the northern part of the country. We trust that Gen Kearny will comply with the reasonable request of the people of that section, as expressed in their public meeting.

☞We learn from persons just arrived from the South, that Col Fremont, two weeks since, was still acting as Governor of the Territory. All was quiet in the south. A difficulty occured a short time since between Col. Fremont and the officers and men of his battalion. Seven Capts. and Lieutenants, belonging to the battalion resigned in one day, we understand.

Our informants met a courier from Monterey, on his way to the Pueblo de los Angeles with dispatches for Col. Fremont; it is therefore probable, that he is convinced by this time, that his authority to act as governor is not derived from the proper source. Col. Russell had resigned the office of Secretary of State.

☞We are indebted to our Monterey correspondent, for a copy of the Circular just issued by *Gen Kearny and Com Shubrick*, which will be found in our paper to-day. It will be seen by the circular that Gen. Kearny is now Governor of California, and has already entered upon his duties as such. It will also be observed that Commodore Shubrick, according to the present arrangement of our government is to have command of the Northern Pacific Squadron, and to have the control of the import trade of California and the general supervision of the American commerce in the Pacific.

The Navy.

We publish with pleasure, the *subjoined* account of the capture of the brig Malek Adel, furnished us by a friend who was in the action. We have every confidence in its correctness.— We have in course of preparation a correct statement of the glorious career of our Pacific squadron since last June, which we design to publish as soon as we can obtain a few additional facts.— Persons who are in possession of information regarding the various engagements which have taken place on the coast of California, and in the interior will confer a favor by communicating them to us, at an early day, that we may be able to do justice to all. It is not our intention to accord to any one, an undue measure of praise, or to detract from any that which is justly due From the commanders of our vessels of war down to the youngest midshipman, all are entitled to a portion of the credit of the accomplishment of the objects of our government in securing to her citizens in the far west, and all who place themselves under the Stars and Stripes, in the enjoyment of political and religious freedom. The brave marines who have on so many occasions, marched on foot into the interior, suffering every degree of privation and fatigue, and displayed courage and skill equal to veteran land troops, will not escape our notice. But while we speak in the most unmeasured terms of praise of all others in our navy here, our duty as a public journalist, will compel us to expose in a future number, the improper conduct of Capt. J. B. Hull, late military commandant of this district, and that of his senior Capt Wm Mervine

"On the 7th of Sept. last, the U S Ship Warren of 24 guns arrived off the port of Mazatlan; ascertaining that the Mexican Brig of war *Maleck Adel was at the anchorage in the inner harbor*, the Commander determined to make her a prize; accordingly on the 8th an expedition was fitted out for that purpose under the command of Lieuts Radford and Renshaw, the first being the executive officer of the ship. *Every thing being in readiness*, the vessel left the moorings with a light S. W. breeze, fully prepared for this hazardous enterprize Her guns were shotted, matches lit and men at their stations, every thing in that excellent order and state of *preparation* which characterizes a man of war. The day was a lovely one—at 2 P. M she chose her position such as to command the town and fortifications, counterbraced her yards The ship being under topsails, jib in the braile, let go the anchor and sprung her broad side to. The battery was divided in its direction, between the eminences where were stationed large numbers of the soldiery met at the fortifications of the port. The expedition in boats now left the ship and in the most orderly manner with their bright flag floating in the breeze, pulled for the brig of war A few hearty strokes and she was boarded Expectation was now at its height, when the banner of Columbia waved at her peak in triumph. It was hoisted by Mid Whitaker whose with those of Mr Cowins services on this occasion were conspicuous. The operation of unmooring and weighing, was but the work of a short time, and she commenced warping from her berth, the men executing the orders of their officers with great promptness and their usual skill The advantage which was given to the Mexicans, and which was so much to their discredit, left unimproved, was greater than in any instance before. The channel which the vessel was compelled to pass, led within a stones throw of the position taken by the military; the brig was aground a short time under their guns, yet they attempted no resistance, but viewed the Corvette I have no doubt with sensations of admiration at the intrepidity and daring of the Commander When the plan was executed, the vessel weighed her anchor and made sail, and in the same orderly manner took her prize in tow, and stood out to her anchorage. Three cheers were now given by the Captains of the brig and return-

ed from the corvete with equal spirit. Thus in the space of little more than three hours, was effected all that was desired without loss of life, or expense to the U. S. The officers employed in this expedition, were Lieuts. Radford and Renshaw, Mids J. Geo. Whitaker and W. C Crain. A mexican officer was made prisoner with her; she mounted 4 fine pieces, had a number of shot on board, and a small quantity of powder When we last herd of this beautiful craft, she was on her way to Panama in the service of the United States.

I omitted to mention the name of one of the officers employed in the expedition: the lamented and unfortunate Montgomery, Sailing Master.

☞The U. S Ship Warren, Capt. J B. Hull, left here for Monterey on Tuesday morning last

The U S Store Ship Erie, Capt Turner, left here on Thursday for Monterey.

☞In noticing the amount subscribed here, for the relief of the emigrants in the mountains, we neglected to state, that the officers, marines and sailors, belonging to the U S vessels of war then here, subscribed liberally

☞From a private letter received yesterday, we learn that Monterey has been fixed upon, by Governor Kearney and Commodore Shubrick as the temporary seat of Government for the Territory.

The point for the permanent seat of Government has not been determined upon, and probably will not be by the existing authorities; but will be left to the people.

The entire Northern Pacific Squadron of the United States, are no doubt at Monterey with the exception of the Cyane now at this port. Their destination is not yet known, but it is probable that the greater part of them will be stationed along the coast. The Warren will be sent home if after inspection, she is considered sea worthy. The Savannah it is thought, will also be sent home.

The members of the Legislative Council have not yet been appointed, and it is not likely that they will be, until the nominations from the various parts of the country are sent in.

Our Monterey correspondent informs us that Capt Turner left that place on the 2d inst, for the Pueblo of the Angels with orders from Gov. Kearny to disband or reorganize the California Battalion, and to forward all the Government Archives to Monterey. Col Fremont has been ordered to Monterey

Public Meeting at Sonoma

At a meeting of the citizens of Sonoma and other portions of the country North of the Bay of San Francisco, held on the 26th February, 1847, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of uniting with our fellow citizens of the South side of the Bay, in their efforts to obtain the organization of the civil government, about to take place a fair and equal representation, to all classes of citizens in the proposed legislative council.

On motion, L. W. Boggs was called to the chair, and John H. Nash Esq., was appointed secretary.

On motion it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare and forward to Gen. Kearney such resolutions containing the sentiments of this meeting, as may by them be deemed best to accomplish the object desired. Whereupon H. A. Green, J. H. Nash, Gen M. G. Vallejo, Capt. John Grigsby and M. E. McIntosh were appointed said committee.

The Committee having retired, in a short time reported the following resolutions for confirmation by the meeting, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That the attention of Gen. Kearny the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, be earnestly and respectfully called to the subject of giving to the north side of the Bay of San Francisco a fair and equal representation in the proposed Legislative Council, according to the number of the white population compared with other sections of California, the importance of their various interests and the extent of habitable country. We hesitate not to state upon the best authority, that there is at least one-third of the whole white population of California that reside north of the Bay; and indeed it is well known that at least one third of the volunteers engaged in the late conquest in California, claim the north side of the Bay as their future place of residence

We would therefore, respectfully recommend to the Commanding General if the same comes within the purview of his power, to increase the Council to fifteen members, and to grant to the north side of the Bay, five of that number, and to give to the people the right of electing the said members If however, the granting of this request should be incompatable with the General-in-Chief's instructions from the government of the United States, we would then, and in that case respectfully present to him the names of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, L. W. Boggs, Capt John Grigsby, Stephen Cooper, and Capt Richardson, suitable persons to be appointed members of said Council.

Resolved—That in case the Commanding General, shall not feel himself authorized to appoint as many as five members to the said Council from the north side of the Bay, then, and in that case, we respectfully request him to select from the names herein presented to him, the number he may think proper to assign as members of said Council for this side of the Bay

On motion, the meeting adjourned and requested the Editors of the California Star at Yerba Buena, and of the Californian at Monterey, to publish the foregoing in their respective papers

(Signed.) LILBURN W BOGGS. Prest.
JOHN H. NASH Sect

CIRCULAR.

To all whome it may concern, be it known,

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military, a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l U S A.
and Governor of California.

A todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar a los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las commociones domesticas, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar y en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nuestras como estrangeros, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California este primer dia de Marzo, del ano de 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK.
Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.
S. W. KEARNY, General de Brigada
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

GOLD & SILVER.

U. S. Government Bills,	12 a 15 pr. cent discount.
American Gold,	Par.
Doubloons,	$16,00
Sovereigns,	4,75
20 Franck Pieces,	4,00
40 do do	8,00
Dollars of all kinds,	Par.

WHOLE SALE PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

COTTONS			
Sheetings,	yd.	14 a 16	
Shirtings,	"	18 a 23	
3-4 Drills,	"	16 a 20	
7-8 "	"	17 a 22	
Brown Drills,	"	14 a —	
Blue do	"	21 a 25	
Blue Cotton	"	16 a 18	
Denims	"	23 a 26	
Cam Muslin, pc.		$250 a 5	
Velveteen, yd,		50 a 100	
WOOLENS.			
Fine B Cloth	yd	$5 - a 6	
Common do		2,50 a 4,50	
Flannel,	yd	50 a 75	
Blankets, pair,		$5 a 8	
LINENS.			
Irish Linen	yd	50 a 75	
Raven Duck		none.	
Canvass Best,		$18 a 20	
Osnaburgs,		none.	
PAINTS.			
White Lead,	lb -	18 a 20	
Black do.		none	
Chalk,		do	
Linseed Oil,		$1 a 1,25	
GROCERIES			
Bread,	lb	10 a 14	
Coffee, Manilla,	"	25 a —	
Do. San'ch I	"	28 a —	
Hams,	"	25 a —	
Porter,	doz.	$6,00	
Ale,	"	4,50	
Cider,		none	
Rice,	lb.	8 a 9	
Black Pepper;	"	18 a—	
Cr'sh & L't Sugar,	"	20 a 22	
Brown do.	"	8 a 10	
Y. H. Tea,	"	$1,00	
H. S. do.	"	60 a 75	
Souchong, do.	"	50 a 75	
Leaf Tobacco,	"	18 a 20	
Manuf'd do,	"	12 a 30	
Fr'ch Brandy, gal		$ 2,00	
Flour,	bl.	16,00	
Chocolate,		none.	
Dried Apples,	lb.	12 a 16	
B. Raisins, bx.		$4,00 a 6,00	
SUNDRIES.			
Bottles, doz.		$1,00	
Sperm Candles	lb.	56 a —	
Cordage,	"	14 a —	
Corks, gross.		$1,25	
Shot,	lb	10 a 12	
Twine,		none.	
Boards G. Qu'l m ft.		$40,00	
Do Mdlg	"	30,00	
Calf Boots,		$5,00 a 7,00	
Pegg do		3,00 a 5,00	
Cal Brogands,		2,00 a 2,50	
Iron,	lb	8 a 10	
Do Hoops,	"	12 a 16	
Lead,		none.	
Wickyarn	"	25 a 30	
W'd G's 50ft	10-12	$7,a9,	
Do "	8-10	6,a8,	
P'td Pails, doz.		$5,00 a 6,00	
C. Hose.	"	6,00 a 7,00	
Do. Thr'd	"	2,00 a 2,50	
Spool. do.	"	90 a 1,00	
Woolen Stockings		none.	
Mdr's Hdkfs.	dz	3,00 a 4,00	
Print do	"	2,00 a 3,00	
F'cy Shirts	"	12,00 a 15,00	
Caps,	groce	25	
Lin Thread	lb.	$2,00	

Appointment.

Edwin Bryant Esq is hereby appointed Alcalde of the Town of Yerba Buena, and of the District of San Francisco, vice Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, who returns to his naval duties.

Given at Yerba Buena, Upper California this 22d of Feb'y 1847, and in the 71st. year of the Independence of the U. States.

(SIGNED,) S. W. KEARNY.
Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.

This is to certify, that Edwin Bryant was this day sworn into office by me at this place

Yerba Buena, Feb 22d 1847.

(SIGNED,) S. W. KEARNY.
Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.

Nombramiento.

Queda eligido el Senor Don Edwin Bryant Alcalde de la Yerba Buena, y del Distrito de San Francisco. Volviendose el Tiniente W. A. Bartlett abordo, para seguir sus deberes en la Marina.

Dado en la Yerba Buena Alta California, a las 22 dias de Febrero de 1847, y a los 71 anos de la Independencia de los E. U.

(Firmado,) S. W. KEARNY.
General de Brigada del
Ejercito de los E. U.

Certifico que Edwin Bryant presto hoy dia el juramento ante mi, y quedo posesionado de su oficina en este lugar.

Yerba Buena Febrero 22 de 1847.

(Firmado,) S. W. KEARNY.
General de Brigada del
Ejercito de los E. U.

☞The following gentlemen, are requested to act as agents for the 'STAR.'

NEW-YORK, A. G. Benson & Co., *General Agents for the United States.*

HONOLULA, S. I., Marsh & Anthon.

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PRAIRIE SKETCHES.

A Duel Without Seconds.

The two opponents stood, with pistols cocked and pointed, looking, with firm and unwavering glance, into each other's eyes. There was not another thing of life, save the summer insect, to be seen around the fair prospect. The smoaking carcass of a newly slaughtered Buffalo cow lay between the young men, and the last breath had scarcely escaped from the poor brute at the moment of which we are speaking.

It was noon day. Some two hours before, the scene had been enlivened by the passing of an extensive trading company, and the duelists were two young men hunters who had remained behind in pursuit of their sport. They were close friends, had known each other from boyhood, and through long years of intimacy had reciprocated a warm attachment and esteem.

They stood now, with deadly determination flashing in their eyes, each waiting for the other to speak the fatal word of destruction. Not a spectator was there to mark the indomitable bearing of the friends so suddenly turned against each other. There was a pause in which the very insects and the motionless atmosphere seemed to join, and the dark and glaring orb of the dead cow stood open, as if its wrathfull spirit was still lingering there to witness the bloody spectacle about to be enacted.

Let us return now and learn how trivial a cause brought about this serious disposition of affairs. The two young friends, in full chase of the cow, had fired at the same instant, one with a large horse pistol, and the other with a shot gun charged with a rifle ball Each was proud of his aim, and in the excitement of the moment, each claimed the honor of having given the mortal wound One ball was planted in the liver, as was proved by the beast spouting blood before death. The other was dug from the fleshy shoulder, several inches above the hunter's well known mark, and in a part where no mortal injury can possibly be given to a buffalo.

"*It is your ball; own it,*" said the youngest of the two friends, as he stripped the skin from the yet breathing animal, and tore out the ball that lay flattened against the bone.

"It is a lie, sir," said the other, shame for the word he had spoken instantly heightening his irritation, while stuborn pride rose to forbid retraction.

They were youths of fiery mould. Neither, to preserve the last ebbing drop of life, could stoop to suffer a degredation. It was a too chivalrous and subtle a temperament that made them wanderers at this time in the wild regions of the west. The young hunter, still upon his knees by the bleeding buffalo, lifted the ball above his head, and swore to plant it in the heart of his companion unless the reproachful word was withdrawn.

"Load, then," said the other, coolly, as he plunged the knife in the buffalo's throat, preparatory to extracting the tongue.

The young man shot off the contents of his pistol in the air, and then proceeded to reload, charging the weapon with the devoted bullet.

'Do you take back the word?" said the insulted youth.

"No," was the cool response,

"Then get up and fight, and don't compel me to murder you."

"It must be murder if either you or I should die here," said the elder of the companions, "for no witness is present to testify for the survivor."

"Coward!" muttered the indignant youth between his teeth. The epithet was muttered, but not with a design to be unheard.

"Then I will kill you dead upon the spot, since you desire it," said the other rising to his feet and deliberately drawing his pistol from his belt.

Thus they stood at the opening of this discription. After the pause we have mentioned, the elder companion spoke with a sarcastic smile upon his countenance, and said: "Take the word, and tell me how to shoot, youngster."

"Take better aim than you did at the buffalo," replied the youth "or your shooting will do me no harm."

"Come and meet me breast to breast," said the other, "and that will improve my aim"

The high mettled young man advanced to meet the other. Each placed his right foot upon the slain brute, and the muzzles of their weapons were pointed within thirty inches of the murderous aim.

'Quite as well then the distance should be short," said the young man, "as I do not wish to live and be accused of your murder."

"Give me your hand, and fire," said the elder; "kill me dead or my ghost shall haunt you—fire!"

The elder pointed his pistol in the air and fired, while the youngest, after a pause, dashed his instrument upon the earth, and exclaimed, "You calle f me a liar, Jack!"

"Then why do you not shoot me."

"Why!" replied the impetuous youth, "because here in the lone desert, I see your mother's imploring hands uplifted, and my pistol seems pointed at her heart instead of yours. Instead of your blood I see her tears flowing, and I stand here a dishonored man, powerless of revenge"

Moisture dimmed the eye of the elder hunter, and a plaintive alteration was in his voice when he said, "Well, Tom, you called me a coward."

"Then I was a liar, Jack, and not till then.—You have called me a liar, and a retraction now can do no good, for a liar you have made me."

"Never, Tom, never," was now the exclamation of the other companion. "No, Tom, I did you wrong, and I ask your pardon. By the long years of our friendship, whether it was your ball or mine that killed the buffalo, I was rash and wrong in what I said. Forget it, forget it, and let us just cut out the cow's tongue and be off after the waggons, for the sun will drop down in the west before we reach our companions"

A few more moments saw the reconciled friends riding forward together, exchanging explanations as warm as their quarrel was brief and rash, and the buffalo's tongue furnished them with a supper, over which the sudden difference was as speedily forgotten. Neither was ever satisfied, however as to which killed the beffalo.

News Papers and Population compared

We are certainly the most enlightened people under the sun, if intelligence is to be measured by the means of acquiring it, and if news papers are to be regarded as one of those means. This is clearly demonstrated by the following statement of our population in 1840, and the number of news papers then issued, comparing them with those of the principal nations of Europe about the same time:

	Population.	Papers.	No. of persons to a paper
United States	19,000,000	1250	15,113
G. B. & Ireland.	29,000,000	480	60 416
France	34,000,000	250	136,000
Russia	15,000,000	289	52,080
Holland . . .	3,633,000	150	24,200
Belgium . . .	3,250,000	62	52 420
Denmark . . .	2,000,000	80	35 000
Switzerland . .	2,100,000	30	70,000
Spain	14,000 000	12	1,166 000
Portugal . . .	3,800,000	27	223,000
Russia in Europe	42,000,000	74	500 000
Austria . . .	33,000,000	91	362,000

A PROCLAMATION

to the Inhabitants of the Northern District of California.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commander in Chief of this district, that certain persons have been and still are imprisoning and holding to service Indians against their will, and without any legal contract, and without a due regard to their rights as freeman when not under legal contract for service —It is hereby ordered, that all persons so holding or detaining Indians shall relase them, and permit them to return to their own homes, unless they can make a contract with them which shall be acknowledged before the nearest Justice, which contract, shall be binding upon both parties.

The Indian population must not be regarded in the light of slaves, but it is deemed necessary that the Indians within the Sett ement shall have employment, with the right of choosing their own master and employer; and after having made such choice, they must abide by it, unless they can obtain permission in writing to leave, or the Justice on their complaint shall consider they have just cause to anull the contract, and permit them to obtain another employer.

All Indians must be required to obtain service, and not be permitted to wander about the country in idle and dissolute manner; if found doing so, they will be liable to arrest and punishment by labor on the Public Works at the direction of the Magistrate.

All Officers, civil or military, under my command, are required to execute the terms of the order, and take notice of every violation thereof.

Given at head quarters in Yerda Buena.
Sept. 15th 1846

(Signed,) - - - - JOHN B. MONTGOMERY.
Commanding Distric of San Francisco.

Published for the government
of all concerned
WASH'N. A. BARTLETT.
Magistrate of San Francisco

PROCLAMA

a los Habitantes del Norte,

o Distrito de San Francisco en California.

Habiendo llegado a la noticia del comandante Militar de este distrito, que algunas personas han tenido, y ann tienen en su servicio, los indegenas de este pais por coercion, y como Esclavos; pues no consideran que los Indios gozan de los derechos de hombres libres, y no se les podran compeler a ningun servicio sino un contrado estipulado

He venido en mandar, que desde esta fecha en adelante, la persona o personas que tuviesen en su servic o algun Indio o Indios, sin el requisito arriba espresado; los pongan en entera libertad, para que vuelvan a sus hogares, o que elijan a su libre alvedrio el amo a quien quieran servir: en la inteligencia que todo contrato con Indios sirvientes, debe ser autorisado ante su respectivo Juez No se debe mirar a los Indios como esclavos, pero es indispensable que todo Indio tenga un modo visible de viver honestamente, es decir que han de tener amos, y despues de de haber escogido estos, no pueden dejar su servicio sin causa justa y con permiso por escrito, para entrar en istservicio de otro.

A ningun Indio se le permitira andar de holgazan ni tampoco transitar por este distrito, *sin pasaporte de su respectivo juez.* Y el Indio que se encuentra sin dicho pase, sera aprehendido y puesto a trabajar en obras publicas a la disposicion de los magistrados.

Requiero a todos los oficiales civiles y militares quien estan bajo mi mando, que ejecuten estos ordenes y que toman cuenta del *primero violacion.*

Cuartel General del distrito en Yerba Buena
JNO. B. MONTGOMERY.
Commandante en Gefe del Distrito
el Norte de California.
Set bre 15 de 1846.

Publicado para la Gobernancia del Distrito,
WASH'N. A. BARTLETT,
Juez 1o de San Francisco.

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, having located himself permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. 7 tf

A CARD.

ELBERT P. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of San Francisco District, and attend to the Collection of Foreign Debts.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Henry Clay *Kentucky.*
Hon. Thos. H. Benton, *Missouri*
Hon. Wm. C. Preston, *South Carolina,*
Bonneius, Sedam & Nixon, *New York City.*

A CARD.

C. E. PICKETT, Attorney at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of this Department, and, also, act as Agent for the Collection of all Debts intrusted to his care. 1 2t

To Mechanics,

THE SUBSCRIBER wants two Thrashing Machines for wheat, of a size and sufficient power for a crop of some 40,000 bushels, to be finished by the first of June next; cash will be paid for the same on delivery at Yerba Buena or New Helvetia, for further information apply to E. P. Jones Esq. Yerba Buena or

JOHN A. SUTTER.
New Helvetia, Feb'y, 1847. 6tf

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The California Star.

VOL. 1. YERBA BUENA, MARCH 13, 1847. NO. 10

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.

Edited by E P. Jones.

TERMS.

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Public Meeting at Sonoma.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sonoma and its vicinity, held this day for the purpose of taking into consideration their present exposed situation, arising from information this day received, that several bands of wild Indians not far distant from this place, are uniting together for the purpose of making depredations upon the white inhabitants, and have already commenced by stealing horses, and have recently killed a white man

The Meeting being called to order, a committee of five of the citizens was appointed to communicate with the General commanding the United States Forces in California, on the subject, and to request of him to station at this place in garrison, a sufficient military force, (say from fifty to eighty men,) for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the people, and to sustain the civil authorities in the execution of the laws

We therefore, the undersigned, the committee appointed by the said meeting, respectfully and earnestly urge upon your Excellency, for the safety and well being of the people inhabiting the north side of the Bay, that a portion of the United States land force (say from 50 to 80 men) be stationed at this place. We will further state that no additional expense to the Government, (save the transportation of the troops.) will be incurred as there is already here a public barracks belonging to the United States, and provisions of all kinds for the use of the troops, are perhaps cheaper here than at Yerba Buena The Barracks is a large and commodious building, sufficient for double the number of troops.

The undersigned would further represent, that the people on this side of the bay labor under much inconvenience for the want of a regularly established mail from Yerba Buena to this place, and to the Sacramento. They would therefore pray your Excellency to establish some mode of conveyance by which information may be transmitted to and from the said points with as much regularity and despatch as circumstances will admit.

The establishment of a Garrison at this place would as a matter of course seem to include also that of frequent and regular communications between this point and head quarters, and the asking of one would seem necessarily to include that of the other. Yet independent of the importance to the Government, it would be still a great convenience to the people and to the civil officers in transacting either their private or official duties.

Your early attention to the foregoing, and communication with us on the subject, will be long remembered, and in behalf of the people in this vicinity, we will ever pray it.

We have the honor to be with great respect,
Your Excellency's, Obt. Servants.
(Signed) G M VALLEJO.
H A GREEN,
JOHN GRIGSBY.
M. E McINTOSH.

"Californian" please publish

For the California Star,

Mr Editor—There are numerous subjects of the greatest importance, both to ourselves and to those of our countrymen, who are annually arriving in the country; subjects, which demand the sincere attention of those, especially, who are invested with legislative powers

The subject to which I will, at this time, take the liberty of calling the attention of the people, is that of "land claims," which subject is not only exciting the greatest interest, but is also becoming more and more complex the longer its examination is delayed. Hundreds, yes, I may say thousands of our countrymen, are annually arriving in the country, and being generally farmers, their first object is to secure a tract of land, to do which, under existing circumstances, especialy in the settlements, is utterly impossible; let them apply where ever they may, and to whomsoever they may and the result is invariably the same, they are repulsed with an indignant "this is all mine" This all embracing occupant, after the very expressive and exclusive declamation here alluded to, goes on to describe his unbounded premises. "that mountain" says he, "on the east, is the S E corner of my farm, and that timbered country, which you see in the distance, is my N W. corner; the other corners of my farm are rather indefinitely marked at present, but I shall endeavor to have the ROPE applied to them also, as soon as the ALCALDE is at leisure." Having been thus foiled in his attempt to ascertain the extent of his neighbor's lands, and if possible to secure a home for himself and family, our friend the emigrant, returns to his temporary home under the full conviction, that the only alternative left him is to move to Oregon or return to the States

The instance here mentioned is not founded upon mere fiction, no, it has its foundation in sober, lamentable reality. Go where you may and I am sorry to say it, yet it is true, that you will find the greatest conceiveable dissatisfaction pervading the entire community. And what else could we expect? Those who have recently emigrated to this country, came here with the well founded expectation, that under the Mexican laws, they would be enabled to secure a tract of land, immediately upon their arrival; but they have been disappointed, and shall I state the cause of that disappointment? Are the powers that be, prepared to hear it? Whether prepared or unprepared; I will state it; it is simply this, the United States have acquired possession of the country, the American Flag waves over the hills and valleys of California, and the American Eagle, ever watchful over the interests of our people, and ready to devour every thing that tends in the least, to mar our republican felicity, is seen here too, high in the ethereal regions above, hovering proudly over the American citizens, even in California!!! Is it true that the establishment of our own government, so seriously effects our interests? It is true, and no one could possibly regret more sincerely than I do, the necessity which impels me to make the statement, for I did hail, and I do now consider the hoisting of the American Flag on the Pacific shores, as one of the happiest events ever recorded in the annals of history.

Most earnestly hoping that this, together with other well founded causes of dissatisfaction, will be spedily removed, I shall content myself by suggesting, that the legislature be organized without delay, and that immediately upon their organization, they proceed to the enactment of a law upon this subject. Let this law provide that every man shall be entitled to a certain quanity of government land; and let it further provide that, in order to acquire a legal right to the possession of the same, it shall be necessary for the claimant to have his lands recorded and surveyed. A law of this kind, I apprehend, would remove at once. the chief cause of discontent among the people; but it will, very likely, be urged by those who take a more limited view of our legislative powers, that the legislature when organized, will have no authority to interfere in any manner with the disposition of the public lands, yet it will be observed, that nothing more is here suggested, than to give to each individual a possessory right to a certain tract of land, upon certain conditions. But this suggestion is not made because it is supposed that the legislature will lack the power to go farther, for, in my opinion, this legislature when organized, may enact all laws, which the public exigence may require.—The legislature of Oregon did not hesitate to pass a law, giving to each white male inhabitant, of the territory, one square mile of land. This law was never disturbed by the Congress of the United States, nor will it ever be in any manner disturbed or altered, unless it is to increase the quantity of land thus granted.

PAISANO.

THE ARMY.

From Brazos St. Jago—The schooner Fidelia, Captain Turner, arrived this morning from Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the morning of the 8th inst

We have conversed with Mr. Robertson who came passenger on her, and find that there is nothing more reliable from Monterey than we have already had through other sources. A report was current at Matamoras and Point Isabel when we left, and at Brazos St. Jago as late as the evening of the 7th, that the American loss in killed and wounded was about 1500 It will be remembered, however, that the Galveston papers received by the Neptune, containing what purported to be the substance of despatches from Gen. Taylor received by the Quarter Master at Brazos St. Jago, on the 7th, which was communicated from recollection by Captain Wetmore, of the schooner Blanch E. Sayre; and, that it was stated that the American loss, in killed and wounded was only 500, while that of the Mexicans was said to be 2100.

We learn from Mr. Robertson that there is no doubt of Canales being between Monterey and the Rio Grande; when last heard from he was at Mier at the head of 600 Rancheros.

The Indiana regiment of volunteers, stationed at Matamoras, has been ordered to Monterey, leaving only one of the Ohio regiments to garrison that place and the points between it and the Gulf. —[N. O. Com. Bulletin, Oct. 16th.

The Attack on Vera Cruz.

We have copied a paragraph stating that Lt. Berryman had stated an attack was to be made at once on Vera Cruz The Union suggests that the Lieutenant "was misunderstood in the conversation alluded to" but it does not contradict the report of the intended attack; nor will it "undertake to develope the plan of the campaign." These, it oracularly tells us, "will develope themselves" which we interpret to mean that the attack on Vera Cruz is determined upon. The orders which are known to have been issued for getting several vessels ready for sea, look like such a thing.—Balt. Pat.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

YERBA BUENA, MARCH 13, 1847.

Our Town, Its Prospects.

The town of Yerba Buena, is now rapidly improving, and bids fair to rival in rapidity of progress, the most thriving town or city on the American continent. If the necessary labor and lumber can be obtained, from three to five hundred houses will probably go up in the course of the present year. There is room here for artizans, mechanics and laborers of all kinds. The highest wages are paid, and will continue to be paid; and the highest price for lumber, brick, adobies and every discription of building materials, will be given upon their delivery here, payable in cash.

The town of Yerba Buena, is no doubt destined to be the Liverpool or New York of the Pacific Ocean. At this point will be concentrated nearly all the commercial enterprize and capital engaged and invested in the Pacific trade. The position of the town for commerce is unrivaled, and never can be rivaled unless some great convulsion of nature shall produce a new harbor on the Pacific coast equalling in beauty and security our magnificent bay Without dificulty or danger, ships of any burthen can at all times enter the harbor, which is capacious enough to contain the navies of the whole world. The extensive and fertile countries, watered by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the numerous navigable creeks emptying into the bay, must, when they are settled upon with an industrious population, as they soon will be, pour their produce into this place, and receive in exchange from our merchants all their supplies of manufactures and luxuries. All the products of the gold, silver, copper, iron and quick-silver mines, with which the country abounds, must be concentrated here for manufacture and exportation. In a few years, our wharves and streets will present a scene of busy life, resembling those witnessed in Liverpool, New Orleans and New York. Mechanics and artizans from all parts of the world will flock here, and we shall be in the full enjoyment of all the elegancies and luxuries of the oldest and most polished countries of the globe. This is no fancy sketch; but on the contrary, all who now read, may live to see it fully verified.

If we were to search the annals of human suffering for centuries past, we would not be able to find a more appalling account than is contained in the intelligence received within the last few days from the California mountains. Nearly half of those who were detained by the early fall of snow, have died from starvation; and the residue have been only snatched from the jaws of death, by the indomitable courage and perseverance of a small band of brave men; who deserve the lasting gratitude of every citizen of California, for their noble conduct.

Some of the names of those who have been most active in rescuing the unfortunate emigrants are to be found in our paper to-day.

We would not allude to the causes which led to the dire misfortunes of this company of emigrants were it not for the belief that the publication of the various accounts which we have received might otherwise produce a wrong impression abroad in relation to the ability of companies starting at the proper season from Missouri, to reach the California valley before the mountains are rendered impassable by snow. All candid persons who have traveled the route, will agree with us that the trip over land from the frontier of Missouri to the Sacramento valley can be made by waggons in four months and a half, and allow sufficient time for the cattle to rest.—The company that we traveled with, arrived at Fort Hall, fourteen hundred miles from the Missouri line, in less than ninety days, having laid by unnecessarily twenty-five days. We reached the California valley in sixty days from Fort Hall, distance seven hundred miles, having laid by at least twenty days unnecessarily,—making the time necessary to perform the whole journey a little less than four months. Messrs. Craig and Stanley, with two waggons, who started in the same company with us, on the first day of May last, arrived here in a few days less than four months These facts are sufficient to show that but for a few contrary and evil disposed persons to be found in almost every company, all the emigrants using ordinary industry and care would be able to cross the mountains long before the first fall of snow. We understand that the misfortunes of the company in the mountains may be attributed to delays occasioned by that discription of persons. There are also many other causes of detention to the companies which a proper exertion on their part would remove.

☞The documents which we publish to-day in relation to the authority of Gen. Vallejo to colonize the country in the vicinity of Sonoma, will be read with interest by every citizen of this part of California; and particularly by those interested in the lands placed at his disposition.

The causes which induced the Mexican authorities to enjoin secrecy upon Gen. Vallejo, are believed no longer to exist, therefore the publication of the papers placing under his control a large district of country is not only proper at the present time, but become necessary in order to remove all doubt from the minds of those who have derived the titles to their lands from him These papers form the principle link in the titles to all the lands placed at his disposal and the publication of them will enable every one interested, to have a copy of them in his own possession.

Gen. Vallejo has left with us several other important documents for publication, on the same subject, which we will endeavor to have translated in time for our next number.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of a journal of the cruise of the United States Ship Cyane in the Pacific, from which we will make some interesting extracts next week. It was not received in time to enable us to examine it thoroughly this week.

Vessels in port 13th March—U. S. Ship Cyane. Capt. S. F. Dupont; ship Moscow, Capt. Phelps; ship Vandalia, Capt Everett; Ship Barnstable, Capt. Hall; Ship Thomas H. Perkins, Capt. Arthur; Brig Euphemia, Capt. Rossom.

Mr. Hugh Reid is authorised to act as agent and receive subscriptions for the 'Star' at the Pueblo de los Angeles, and its District.

☞The large and handsome ship Thomas H. Perkins, Capt. Jas. P. Arthur, arrived here on the 6th inst., from New York, which place she left on the 26th September last. She has on board Col. Stevenson with a part of his regiment of United States Volunteers, numbering 213 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. This division we understand, and the balance of the regiment enlisted to serve until the close of the war between the U. S. and Mexico, at which time they are to be disbanded in the Territory.

The volunteers are with but few exceptions mechanics and single men, and design settling in the country as soon as their term of service expires. They will be a valuable acquisition to the territory.

Col. Stevenson informed us a few days since that he should settle permanently in the country, and that it was the determination of all the officers of the command to do so. The Perkins arrived at Rio on the 20th November last, and left the 29th of the same month. There were four deaths on board and two births.

Shortly after entering this harbor, Col Stevenson received a despatch from Gen. Kearny ordering him to Monterey, and would have sailed for that place the day after his arrival, but the captain of the Perkins refused to take the troops there, unless the additional sum of five thousand dollars was paid, as he was chartered to come to San Francisco and not Monterey. This sum Col Stevenson did not feel authorised to give. He therefore sent his son Capt, Stevenson to Monterey for further orders from Gen. Kearny.—We learn that he has asked permission to take his troops down by land. This mode of conveyance will be much less expensive to the government, and we would suppose much more agreeable to the troops after their long and monotonous sea voyage.

The ships Susan Drew, Capt. Putnam, and Loo choo, Capt. Hatch, left New York on the same day that the Peekins did, and arrived at Rio de Janairo at the same time, and left there the same day. They are now expected here every hour. They have each of them on board, the same number of troops that are on the Perkins, being the balance of Col. Stevenson's command. There are on board of these vessels 500 rifles, 1000 muskets, 50 waggons, 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, and a large number of ploughs, and all implements necessary for the erection of permanent fortifications.

The United States sloop of war Preble, sailed from New York the same time and arrived at Rio on the same day with the Perkins The ship Mount Vernon sailed from New York two days before the others above mentioned with passengers and naval stores. They are all bound to this port.

Later from the California Mountains.

Fort Sacramento, March 5, 1847.

Sir—Last night Mr Aquila Glover, one of the noble men that went to the assistance of the suffering emigrants on the California mountains, arrived at this post with a letter from Lieut Woodworth, U. S. N., and in compliance with his orders, I have thought proper with Capt. J. A. Sutter's consent to forward to you by couriers attached to this garrison, the information we have received, which must be interesting to every American. I send via Sonoma, as Capt. Sutter will detain his Launch here until Lieut. Woodworth returns from the mountains, as we will have no communication by water from Yerba Buena until that time. The following is a copy of the letter received from Lieut Woodworth:

Cache Creek, Feb. 28, 1847.

Mr. George McKinstry, Jr.

Sir—An opportunity offering to write by Mr. Glover, now in my camp and to leave for Fort Sacramento in the morning, I inform you that we reached this camp to-day at noon, it being the last point we can reach for grass—and to-morrow, Capt. Kern takes the camp back to a creek twelve miles from this place, where the grass is better for the animals, and will remain until I return to this camp with the people from the mountains. I start in the morning with four men and three mules packed with provisions.—I have cached here four hundred pounds of flour and shall carry about that quantity with me, also coffee and sugar. Mr. Glover will give you all the information about the first expedition, and I wish you to write to Capt. J. B. Hull commander of the northern district of California the information you receive from Mr. Glover. I shall

not return until all the people are in camp. I shall then hasten down with them to the Fort as soon as they can travel.

Your's &c.
S. E. WOODWORTH
U. S. N.

Capt. E. Kern informed you of the men sent up from this place to the assistance of the sufferers when we were first informed of their situation. I will again give you a list of their names as I think they ought to be recorded in letters of gold. Aquila Glover, R. S. Montrey, Daniel Rhodes, John Rhodes, Daniel Tucker, Joseph Sel, and Edward Copymier Mr. Glover who was put in charge of this little brave band of men, returns to me his Journal, from which I extract as follows—on the 13th of February, 1847, our party arrived at the Bear River valley—14th remained in camp preparing packs and provisions, 15th, left Bear River valley, and travelled 15 miles and encamped on Yuba river; 16th travelled three miles and stopped to make snow shoes, 17th travelled five miles and camped on Yuba river—snow fifteen feet deep, dry and soft, 18th travelled eight miles and encamped on the head of Yuba river, 19th travelled nine miles, crossed the summit of the California mountains and reached part of the suffering company about sun down, in camp near Truckey's Lake. Mr. Glover informs me that he found them in a most deplorable condition, entirely beyond discription Ten of their number had already died from starvation; and he thinks several others will die in camp, as they are too low to resusitate The whole party had been living on bullock hides four weeks On the morning of the 20th, the party went down to the camp of Geo. Donner eight miles below the first camp, and found them with but one hide left. They had come to the conclusion that when that was consumed to dig up the bodies of those who had died from starvation and use them as food. When the party arrived at the camp, they were obliged to guard the little stock of provision that they had carried over the mountains on their backs on foot, for the releif of the poor beings, as they were in such a starving condition, that they would have immediately used up the small store. They even stole the buckskin strings from their snow shoes and eat them. This little brave band of men, immediately left with twenty-one persons, principally women and children for the settlements They left all the food they could spare with those (twenty nine in number) that they were obliged to leave behind; and promised them that they would immediately return to their assistance They were successful in bringing all safe over the mountains. Four of the children they were obliged to carry on their backs—the balance walked. On their arrival at the Bear river valley, they met a small party with provisions, that Capt. Kerns of this fort had sent for their relief The same day they met Mr. Reed with fifteen men on foot, packed with provisions, who, ere this, have reached the sufferers. Lieut. Woodworth was going ahead with a full force and will himself visit them in their mountain camp, and see that every person is brought out. Mr. Greenwood was three days behind Mr Reed with the horses. Capt Kern will remain in camp with the Indian soldiers to guard the provisions and horses and will send the sufferers down to this post as soon as possible, where they will be received by Capt. J. A. Sutter with all the hospitality for which he is so celebrated. And in the mean time Capt Sutter will keep up a communication with Capt. Kern's camp, so as to be in readiness to assist him on all accasions. Mr. Glover informed me that the waggons belonging to the emigrants are buried some fifteen feet under the snow He thinks that it will be some three weeks from this date, before Lieut. Woodworth can arrive at this fort. Mr. Glover left the party at Bear river valley on express, as I had written to him by the second party, of the death of one member of his family, and the severe illness of his wife.—The balance of the party will reach here in some four or five days. The weather is very fine, and we have no doubt but that Lieut. Woodworth will be able to bring all left on the mountains

GEORGE McKINSTRY.

To Capt. J. B. Hull

P. S. We have just learned that the party of Walla walla Indians that have been with Col. Fremont the past winter, arrived at their camp fiive miles from this fort last night. They have not yet reported themselves here.

☞The brig Euphemia, Capt. Rossom, arrived here yesterday afternoon, three days and a half from Monterey. By this arrival we have received the intelligence of the arrival at Monterey of the United States ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle. The destination of the Columbus is not known; but it is supposed that she will remain on the coast some time The Independence, Commodore Shubrick was to leave in a day or two for this port The Congress had not arrived at Monterey when the Euphemia left. Col Fremont had not arrived

By this arrival we have received the proclamation of Governor Kearny, issued on the first of March. It is one of the best public documents ever issued in California. It was received just as our paper was going to press, consequently we have not been able to publish it to day. It will appear in our next.

All is quiet in the south, and the people are pursuing their usual avocations with every confidence of being protected and secured in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens

YERBA BUENA, March 10, 1847.

SIR—Being necessary to make public my instructions that I have received privately, from the civil government of Upper California, to start the colonization of the frontiers of Sonoma, should they be deemed worthy by you, of insertion in your estimable columns,—said instructions, the original, I have the honor to hand you herewith—by their contents, and for other causes that I shall make public in due time, you will be persuaded as also the public at large, that I could not until now, that the circumstances urge it, make public these documents; and if I do so now, it is because of the situation in which some persons, residents, in that part of the territory, are placed

Your obedient Servent,
[Signed] M. G VALLIJO.

To the Ed tor of the California Star.

Sor. Editor del California Star.
YERBA BUENA, Marzo 10 de 1847.

MUY SENOR MIO:—Siendo ya necesario publicar las instrucciones que recibi como privadas del Gobierno pol tico de la Alta California al dar principio a la colonizacion de la frontera de Sonoma, he de merecer a vd. se sirva insertar en sus apreciables columnas, las que tenjo el honor de acompanarle originales.

Por el contenido de ellas, y por otras causas que publicare a su debido tiempo, se persuadira vd y el publico todo de que no he debido hasta hoy que los circunstancias lo exigen, publicar tales documentos, y si lo hago es compelido por la situacion en que se encuentran algunas personas residentes en aquel lugar.

B L M de vd su obed'te serv'r,
MARIANO G VALLEJO.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CALIFORNIA. } SEALS.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CALIFORNIA }

In a seperate note of this date, you will receive the instructions which determine the extent of your power respecting the building of a town in the valley of Sonoma, in place of that which has been marked out and begun in the valley of Santa Rosa.

Many are the objects that the superior Government has in view; but the principle one is to arrest as soon as possible the progress of the Russian settlements of Bodega and Ross, in order to make ineffective all the ulterior designs of that government to ours, which would cause great difficulties to the nation

To verify the scheme spoken of, and in accordance with the supreme resolutions relative thereto, you are empowered to solicit families in all the Territory and other states of the Mexican Republic, in order to colonize the northern frontiers, granting lands to all the individuals who may wish to establish themselves there, and those grants shall be confirmed to them by the Territorial government when the grantees apply for the same. The title that they may receive from you will serve them as a sufficient guarantee, as you are the only one empowered by the superior government to grant lands in the frontiers under your command.

The supreme government is satisfactorily convinced that you are the only officer to whom so great an enterprise can be trusted, and in order to accomplish it in a right manner, it is willing to defray all the necessary expenses towards it, and recomends you to use a just and prudent economy in this particular, keeping an exact account of all, and advising the government of the same.—Should it happen that the territorial government may not be able at any time to aid the colony with the articles which they may need, it requires of you to supply them for the time being.

Very Private.

The topographical situation of the frontier on the northern side of the bay of San Francisco and Sacramento rivers, may be somewhat difficult to colonize, but this government trusts that for the honor of the National government, and your own proper interests in the social order that you will not let escape an opportunity to deserve the premium to which all men aspire.—POSTHUMOUS FAME.

Ultimately this territorial government knows and is persuaded of all that you have informed it respecting the danger to which this frontier is exposed on account of our NEIGHBOURS OF THE NORTH, and it recommends that the Mexican population be always greater than that of the foreign, who in virtue of the colonization should solicit lands in that precious portion of the territory trusted to you by the government, for which it again charges you only to give titles to those who MAY PROVE THEY MERIT THEM, bearing in mind the importance of the port of Bodega, and Cape Mendocina, which points are too necessary for the preservation of the national welfare

The government omits recomending the secrecy that this note requires, which you will not make known only in the last extremity, and it confides in, that you will labour with assiduity in an object so sacred, in which are concerned, the general good and the peculiar welfare of the territory in which you were born It is warranted by the prudence, patriotism and good faith of which you have given so many proofs, offering again to make them known to government.

God and Liberty.

Monterey, June 24th 1835.

(Signed(JOSE FIGUEROA.

To the Military Commander and Director of colonizations of the Northern Frontier,
D. MARIANO G. VALLEJO

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE LA ALTA CALIFORNIA. } SEALS.
GOBIERNO POLITICO DE LA ALTA CALIFORNIA. }

En oficio seperado de esta fecha, se dan a v. las instrucciones a que se deben estender sus facultades respecto de la ereceion de un pueblo en el valle de Sonoma a defecto del que se habia trazado y empezado en el de Sta. Rosa.

Varios son los grandes objetos que el sup'mo. Gobno Federal se propone; pero el principal es impedir cuan pronto sea posible los progresos de los establecemeutos rusos de Bodega y Ross, para evitar toda mira posterior sobre el territorio de la republica por el Gobno de aquellos, lo que ocasionaria graves dificultades a la nacion.

Para llebar al cabo el plan indicado, y conforme a las supremas resoluciones relativas, queda v. facultado para solicitar familias en todo el territorio y los demas estados de la Republica afin de colonizar esa frontera, concediendo terrenos a todos los individuos que se quieran establecer allı, cuyas concesiones les seran confirmadas por el Gobno Territorial cuando lo soliciten los interesados, sirviendoles *entretanto de garantia* suficiente el titulo que obtengan de v como unico facultado por la superioridad para conceder terrenos en esa fnontera de su cargo.

El sup'mo Gobno esta satisfactoriamente convencido de que v. es el unico oficial a quien se puede confiar tamana empresa y para que se verifique de una manera segura, esta dispuesto a erogar los gastos necesarios para ello, encargando a v. procure una justa y prudente economia en este particular llebando cuenta ecsacta de todo, y avisando a ese Gobno.

En el remoto caso de no poder el Gobierno Territorial acudir alguna vez con los articul s necesarios para ausiliar a los colonos, encarga a v. haga suplem'tos por de pronto

Muy Reservado.

La posicion topografica de esa frontera, al Norte de la bahia de San Francisco y Rio Sacramento, podra dificultar algo la colonizacion; pero este Gobno confia en que v. por el honor del Gobno Nacional, y su propio interes en el orden social no dejara escapar una oportunidad que le hara merecer el galardon a que aspiran todos los hombres: LA FAMA POSTUMA.

Enfin, el Gobno Territorial conoce y se persuade de cuanto v. le ha informado sobre el riesgo a que esta espuesta esa frontera por parte de NUESTROS VECINOS DEL NORTE, y le recomienda por lo mismo procure que siempre la poblacion Mejicana prepondere a la estrangera, que en virtud de la colonizacion solicitare terrenos en esa preciosa porcion del Territorio que el supremo Gbno. le confia, por lo que recomienda a v solo espida titulos a los que ACREDITEN MERECERLOS, teniendo muy presente la importancia del puerto de Bodega y Cabo Mendocino cuyos puntos son de tanto interes para la conservacion de la integridad nacional.

El Gobno omite recomendar el sigilo que merece esta nota la q no debera v manifestar sino en el ultimo estremo, y confia en q v. trabajara asiduamente en un objeto tan sagrado en el q se interesa el bien general y el particular del territorio en q v. vio la primera luz. Asi selo garantizan la prudencia, patriotismo y buena fe de q tiene v. dadas tantas pruebas, ofreciendole recomendarlas nuevam'te. a la superioridad.

Dios y Libertad.

Monterey, Junio 24 de 1835.

JOSE FIGUEROA.

Senor Comand'te Militar y Director de colonizacion de la Frontera del Norte.
D. MARIANO G VALLEJO.

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Foreign News.

We copy the following extracts from the London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

This day a cabinet council will be held for the purpose of submitting Lord Palmerston's despatches for Mr Packenham to his lordship's colleagues. It is believed that the foreign Secretary approves of the forbearance hitherto shown by the United States towards a weak enemy, divided among themselves, and energetically counsels the continuance of the same merciful spirit. The noble lord was known thus to express himself within a few days. Her Majesty will leave to-morrow for her autumnal residence, the ancient and magnificent castle of Windsor.

The famine in the Highlands of Scotland is of the most frightful kind. The potato crop has totally failed there, and most families exist entirely upon shell-fish. Fresh accounts have come up, giving harrowing details of the state of the population in the isle of Muir Last week the news was dire, this week the intelligence is anguishing The government has despatched commissioners to the starved districts, with full power to draw upon the treasury, and from a commissariat. This relief can only be temporary, and all the temptations of the government and the lairds will not induce the peasantry to emigrate.

From Ireland the accounts continue to present increasing suffering of the people, and a dread of desperate coming outrage. Some bread riots have taken place, but they were soon appeased.

I told you a few weeks back, on the authority of the celebrated Dr Ryan, that the Asiatic Colora was silently, slowly, but surely, approaching Europe. The accounts which you received by the last steamer showed this sinuous and fatal progress from Scinde in British India into Persia, where it struck down prince and peasant, and the latter in vast numbers. It is now hovering over the frontiers of Russia and Turkey, makeing frightful ravages and stealthily moving onwards, defying check or control The British government are going to send a medical commission into Turkey and Russia, to examine the case and report upon the pestilence to the Privy Council, which is now the organized board of health for the whole country. Should the scourge arrive in Europe, it will prove an awful visitation, particularly when forming a junction with the murrain now affecting cattle, and the disease extirpating the potato.

The Spanish marriage question is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in every circle, and supplies us with abundant food for speculation — The difficulties are enhanced by the flight of the eldest son of Don Carlos from Bourges, and the absence of Cabrera from Paris, without permission. When I first read the account of these sudden disappearances, I at once put them down as a conivance of the French government—another deep and artful move of Louis Philippe to complicate the game of matrimony,—and this morning I find the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle of the same opinion. It is difficult to imagine how it is possible for any distinguished personages to escape from France, when under the shadow of the police, without the consent of the authorities, and of course it must appear evident to every one that the more Spain is embroiled, the more disunited, the easier the victory. Patriotism is at so low an ebb in Spain, that it is in vain to look for the bundle of sticks.

The British have warmly espoused the part taken by the minister, Mr Bulwer, at Madrid, in protesting against the marriage of the Infanta, the Queen's sister, with Louis Philippe's son, the Duke de Montpensier, There is no doubt also, that the late ministry are disposed to approve Lord Palmerston's conduct, as Queen Victoria has committed herself to an autograph letter to the King of the French, denouncing his present policy as at variance with personal promises — This was rumored the other day; it is talked of as a fact, and puts a grave aspect upon affairs.

Of course we are now in a state of considerable anxiety to know the whereabouts of Carlos Luis. His proclamation is worthy of mature consideration. You will perceive he has cast away the old dodge of Carlism, and promises "Institutions conformable to the spirit of the times we live in," * * * * * * * "a cordial amalgamation of parties;" and he promises to recompense his adherants "on the field of battle."

From Montevideo.

We have received, by a recent arrival at Baltimore, important intelligence from Montevideo, concerning the negotiations which, at the latest dates, were in progress between Governor Rosas, and the Governments of England and France.—The following is given, in a private letter, dated May 23d, as the basis of the negotiations which have been offered to Rosas by the representatives of the two governments named.

1st The governments of France and England, by common consent of Governor Rosas, will procure a suspension of hostilities between the oriental forces of the city of Montevideo and the country

2d This armistice obtained, the two plenipotentiaries will request of the government the disarming of all foreigners who are armed in Montevideo, as well as in every other point of the territory.

3d. Simultaneously with disarming of the foreigners, Rosas will withdraw all the Argentine troops from all and every point of the territory.

4th. Immediately after the execution of the two previous articles—that is to say—the disarming the foreigners and evacuation of the territory, the blockade of the Argentine ports, shall be raised, the Island of Maitine Garcia to be delivered to the Argentine Government, and also the vessels of war, which are captured, all in the same state in which they were found, as far as practicable, and the Argentine Flag to be saluted with twenty one guns; the merchant vessels captured by either party shall be reciprocally restored to their owners

5th. It is admitted that the navigation of the Parana River, is considered interior navigation subject only to the regulation and laws of the Argentine Republic, so long as it occupies the two margins of that river.

6th. It is acknowledged and understood that the Argentine Republic possesses free and unequivocal, all the rights in peace and war, which correspond to any other state, and although the circumstances which obliged the two intervening powers temporarily to interrupt the belligerent rights of that Republic, it is admitted that the principle on which they acted would be equally applicable to England and France under similar circumstances.

7th An election shall take place in the Oriental State, to fill the Presidency of the Republic with entire subjection to the Constitutional laws of the country, without compulsion of any class, or from either party. General Oribe obliging himself to be governed by the result of such election.

8th A general Amnesty reciprocal and complete for persons and property, acknowledgment of the rights of all foreigners, doing justice to their forced reclamation. This amnesty is not to be an obstacle, if any Argentine emigrant residing in the Brana Oriental, give unto General Rosas just cause of complaint, or compromise by their conduct the good relations of these republics they shall be removed from the territory, and sent to such foreign port as they may designate.

9th This basis, admitted by Governor Rosas and General Oribe, if refused by the Governments of the Republic, the plenipotentiaries of the two powers will declare the withdrawal of the intervention of their Governments, and it will be drawn effectively if these persuasions or conditions are not complied with.

A postscript to the letter, dated 27th says. Entre Rios and Corientes are now annexed to the Argantine Confederation, all having been arranged by Urquiza and Madriagas.

CIRCULAR.
To all whome it may concern, be it known.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l U S. A.
and Governor of California.

A todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar a los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las *commociones domesticas*, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo *civil como en lo militar*; en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nacionales como estrangeros, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California este primer dia de Marzo, del ano de 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK.
Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.
S W. KEARNY, General de Brigada
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, having located himself permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. 7 tf

A CARD.

ELBERT P. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of San Francisco District, and attend to the Collection of Foreign Debts.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Henry Clay *Kentucky.*
Hon. Thos. H Penton, *Missouri*
Hon. Wm. C Preston, *South Carolina,*
Dorrance, Sydam & Nixon, *New York City.*

A CARD.

C. E. PICKETT, Attorney at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of this Department, and, also, act as Agent for the Collection of all Debts intrusted to his care. 1 3t

To Mechanics.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants two Thrashing Machines for wheat, of a size and sufficient power for a crop of some 40,000 bushels, to be finished by the first of June next; cash will be paid for the same on delivery at Yerba Buena or New Helvetia, for further information apply to E. P. Jones Esq. Yerba Buena or

JOHN A. SUTTER.

New Helvetia, Feb'y, 1847. 6 tf

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The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 1847. NO. 11.

PROCLAMATION.

To The People of California.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the inherent rights of the People are in the amplest manner preserved to them by the Constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them; should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of the Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession to the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property; such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles; civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up: the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil

The Americans and Californians are now but one people: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of Independance of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY, *Brig. Gen.*
U. S. A and Governor of California.

Appointments by the President.

George Bancroft, of Mass., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. George Bancroft, resigned.

PROCLAMA

Al Pueblo de California.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el *infrascrito se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones* con un *deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del pais y el bien estar de sus habitantes.*

El que suscribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respetar y protejer las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes [illegible] Constitucion de los Estados Unidos permite a cada uno el privilegio de adorar a su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infrascrito instrucciones de protejer a las Personas y Propiedades de los habitantes quietos y pacíficos del pais, contra todos y cada uno de sus enemigos sean de afuera o domesticos, y al asegurar ahora a los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinacion el harán dar cumplimiento a estas instruciones, a ellos les convida para que se esfuercen en concervar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la harmonia y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes.

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante a los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitara bien pronto a sus habitantes, para que egerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, a fin de que estos dicten las leyes que se consideren mas adaptadas a sus intereses y bienestar. Mas mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes en la actualidad, que no se opongan a la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, continuaran en fuerza, hasta que se revoquen por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuaran por ahora en ellos, con tal que juren el sostener a dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes.

El que suscribe, absuelve por las presentes, a todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior a la Republica de Megico, y les considerara como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mant ngan quietos y pacificos, seran respetados y protegidos en sus derechos: empero, si alguno tomase armas contra el Gobierno de este Territorio, se resistiese a el, o instigase a otros que lo hagan, a estos se les considerará como enemigos y seran tratados como tales.

Cuando Megico envolvio a los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar a los Californios a que se uniesen como amigos a su estandarte, sino que se vieron obligados a tomar posesion del pais para precaver el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de el; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos escesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus prepiedades: estas perdidas se investigaran debidamente, y los que sean acreedores a la remuneracion la recibiran.

La California hace anos ha padecido grandes disturbios domesticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenados han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region. Estos fuentes se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flamea sobre California y mientras el sol le siga dando su luz, continuara tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del pais y sobre todos los demas que encuentren domicilio en su seno. y a su sombra no puede dejar de adelantar la agricultura, y las artes y ciencias floreceran como la simiente en una tierra rica y fertil.

Los Americanos y los Californios forman ahora un solo Pueblo; tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro pais. Unamonos como hermanos y esforcemonos mutuamente para mejorar y delantar este nuestro hermoso pais que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente hermoso sino tambien prospero y felix.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del ano de 1847 y de la Indepencia de los Estados Unidos 71.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier del Ejercito de los E. U. y Gobernador de California.

To the Editor of the California Star.

Senores Editores del periodico intitulado Estrella de California, suplico a V. V. se sirvan insertar en sus lineas esa Carta y contestacion en obsequio de la buena fe en negocios de interes, siendo de V. V. su obidiente servidor.

REAL.

Monterey, Febrero 14 de 1847.

Muy R. P. Real.—Muy Sor. mio: Estoy por serrar trato con Larkin de [illegible] de Santa Clara esta en duda si le [illegible], por que sabe tiene V. un titulo de los Indios que es lo que nos detiene, si Sor Larkin no ha dicho [illegible] a V. para ver si acaso tiene V. un convenio de que se les dara una buena gratificacion a los Indios por que V. desaparezca el Titulo; esa es por parte de Larkin.—Yo por la mia suplico a V. que si se puede haga alguna cosa en mi favor pues de lo contrario pierdo seguramente el dinero que di por mi parte. —No soy mas largo por que el portador me esta acosijando. —Dispenbe V. la molestia y mande a su aff'mo, S. S. Q. B. S. M.

(Firmado) BENITO DIAZ.

S'ta. Clara, Febrero, 19 de 1847.

Sor Don Tomas O. Larkin.—Muy Sor. mio: Es en mi poder su muy grata fechada el 14 de Febrero de este ano, aunque esta carta es dirigida por Don Benito Diaz, pero el asunto que en ella versa es a nombre de V. cuyo parrafo copio a la letra. "El Sor. Larkin me ha dicho escriba a V. para ver si acaso tiene V. un convenio de que se les dara una buena gratificacion a los Indios por que V desaparezca el Titulo, este es por parte de Larkin." Este parrafo Sor. lo transcribo a V. en virtud que el Sor. Don Benito y V. amistosamente, me hacen esa suplica pero no me encargan el secreto por eso estoy dispuesto a publicarlo, y valido de esa confianza, quiero hacer ver a V. V que mi resolucion es firme, por que el interes personal de V. V. no [illegible] legal y decentemente me [illegible] a cometer la bajeza de vender los intereses de unos inocentes y del culto de esta Iglesia que tengo derecho de defender, negocio que no dejare de la mano hasta que se hagan desaparecer las leyes y titulo que estan a mi favor. Protestando a la vez contra cualquiera disposicion que se sobre ponga al derecho con que actualmente se poseen estos intereses—Doy a V. V. las mas espresivas gracias por el honor que me hacen con su proposicion tan baja e insultante, pues seguramente estan convencidos que en mi no hay delicadeza mi honor, sin embargo como es una carta amistosa, yo dispenso a V. V. a la vez, y quedo con la inteligencia que soy su amigo, y tambien incluyo a V. V. la orden en que se me da posecion de estas huertas de S'ta. Clara por disposicion del Sor. Governador y comandante de este Distrito—Con respecto a la huerta de San Jose, no he impedido el que por ahora tome V. posesion, pero este debe estar V. entendido que es a protesta de seguir yo el pleyto que fundo en el derecho de posecion tan antiguo de unas fincas que el Gobierno no podia dar por no pertenecerle derecho, mas solo a aquellos que criaron el fondo piadoso de California, cuyas disposiciones estan vigentes.—Deseo a V. la mejor salud para que disponga del aprecio con que lo distingue mi respeto.

Fray J. M. dei, R. S. del REAL.

Tahiti.

It would appear the unfortunate troubles in that Island approach a pacific termination.

By a letter before us of the 24th December, we learn that the fort of Fautahun, which had been considered impregnable, had been captured by the French troops, led on by the captain of the corvette Benard.

The French troops having afterwards advanced and turned the positions of the native forces, they had sought submission to the Protectorate authorities. Three hundred muskets, a piece of artillery and all the amunition had been taken; and the general submission of the natives was expected.

The new Governor General, Captain Lavard of the French Navy, was expectad to arrive in January or February.

Gov. Bruat has been created an Admiral.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 1847.

The Name of our Town.

Our readers will perceive that in our present number we have conformed to the change recently made in the name of our town, by placing at the head of our paper SAN FRANCISCO instead of YERBA BUENA. The change has now been made legally, and we acquiese in it, though we prefer the old name—the one by which the place has always been known in this country.—When the change was first attempted, we viewed it as a mere assumption of authority, without law or precedent, and therefore adhered to the old name of Yerba Buena. It was asserted by the late Alcalde, Washington A. Bartlett, that the place was called San Francisco in some old Spanish paper, which he professed to have in his possession; but how could we believe a man EVEN about that which it is said "there is nothing in" who had so often evinced a total disregard for his own honor and character—the honor and character of the country which gave him birth, and the rights of his fellow citizens in this dis tand land? We could not! We have no confidence in a man who, clothed with a 'little brief authority" oppresses his fellow creatures, and uses the power in his hands to deprive them of their rights. We have no confidence in a man who suffers himself to be bribed with a bottle of champaign or a roast turkey; or who as Judge stains the sacred ermine of the Bench by the reception of a paltry favor, knowing it to be intended to influence his decision in a case at the time pending before him. We refrain at present from saying anything further concerning the mal-practises of the late Alcalde, as we intend in a short time to expose the whole in one article and publish documentary proof to sustain every assertion — His confidential adviser and SOME TIME ALCALDE will also receive a passing notice.

☞We learn from a letter received by the launch Sacramento, arrived on the 16th inst, that the Digger Indians in the upper part of the Sacramento valley had become hostile to the settlers in that section, and had committed some depredations. Capt Kern commander of the Sacramento district with twenty men, had gone up the valley for the purpose of chastising them. This tribe is not very warlike, and they never disturb the settlements in any other way than by driving off and killing their cattle and other stock. If Capt. Kern should meet with them he will have no difficulty in bringing them to terms.

☞We learn from a letter received in town a few days since from a gentlemen in Monterey that Governor Kearny has determined not to appoint a council for the present. It is thought that no council will be appointed, but that Gov. Kearny will in the course of a very short time, issue a proclamation authorising and requesting the people to elect members to a regular territorial legislature. This it is believed will be done within the next three months or sooner if the country can before that time be divided into convenient districts, and the affairs of the territory so regulated as to justify a step of that kind — Governor Kearny states in his proclamation which we publish to-day, that the people will soon be called upon to elect persons to make laws for them; and though the time is not pointed out, we do not believe that it will be defered longer than the national interest requires it.

☞The attention of the public is directed to the advertisment on our last page, in relation to the sale of the valuable property in front of the town. An engraved map of the property will be published in a short time.

☞We publish to day the proclamation of governor Kearny. We have not room this week for comment, but we will notice it hereafter. It is a plain and well written document, concise and to the point. It is probably the best state paper ever issued in California.

To the Editor of the California Star:

SAN FRANCISCO March 14, 1847.

SIR.—I perceive in your paper of yesterday, an article in reference to myself, which I feel in duty bound to reply to, and hope you will do me the justice of allowing me the privilege of your columns to vindicate myself from the charge of extortion, and a want of accommodation on my part towards the passengers of the ship Thomas H. Perkins, under my command, which the article alluded to, seems to imply.

The T. H. Perkins, was chartered by the U S Gov't. to bring Col Stevenson and the troops with him, to the port of San Francisco, and there to land them with all belonging to them, allowing the ship 90 lay days at said port deducting the time occupied in loading at New York, and the detension at Rio Janeiro. No other place or port in California is mentioned in the Charter — Therefore it would not be expected, that the ship would proceed to any other port after her arrival here, and thereby incurring risks, not stipulated for in the charter or provided against by insurance, without a corresponding additional compensation. The statement that I refused to proceed to Monterey unless the sum of 5,000 dollars was paid me, is incorrect. On application being made to me, to proceed to that port, I named that sum without taking time for consideration, being taken unawares at the proposition, but immediately after, and at the same interview, from a desire to accomodate, I offered to proceed to Monterey and return to this port again on the Gov't. service, for 3,000 dollars—which sum any commercial man acquainted with the coast of California, and the fact that Monterey is far from being a safe port at this season of the year will say—*would be a reasonably low compensation for the* use of a ship of the Perkins's class for the service required. Incorrect and untrue is the statement made by a gentleman from the T. H. Perkins at monterey, and which I understand passes current there, that I am to receive an extra compensation of 2500 dollars from the owners of the ship, if I accomplish the voyage in a given time. As the representative and agent of the owners, I am desirous, and always have been, to fulfill their engagements in relation to the voyage, to the very letter of the contract, and I flatter myself that whatever others who have neither responsibility or a voice in the matter may be pleased to say or feel, I shall not be charged with cupidity, injustice, or a want of courtesy by the gentlemen, who has charged of the business on the part of Gov't.

I am Sir with respect your Ob't. sv't.
JAMES P. ARTHER.

From our Sacramento Correspondent.

NEW HELVETIA, March 13, 1847

MR. E. P. JONES, SIR.—I sent in great haste an express via Sonoma, and had no time then to write to you, of the result of the expedition sent out from this Fort for the relief of the emigrants on the California mountains. This little party of seven men, deserve great credit for their exertions.—They reached the sufferers on the 19th of February, in camp near Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and left with twenty-one persons, principly women and children; they were successfull in getting them all over the mountains; but three of them died on this side of the mountains, one of them from over eating. Part of the company are now here under the care of Capt Sutter. I am told that the scene of distres in their camp is indiscribable, fourteen had already died from starvation, and not more that 12 or 15 of the thirty left, can be brought in, as t are too weak to walk. Lieut. Woodworth gone to their assistance, but I am fearful fro appearance of the weather on the mountains past four days, that they suffered much. It been colder here than at any other time this s son, and has been snowing incesantly on t mountains.

You will get the particulars from the expre I sent to Capt. Hull, I write in great haste, as have started the Launch, and the baquero now waiting for the letters (which I send to you care) to overtake the launch by land.

Respectfully yours,

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the ship Xylon from the Sandwich Islands we have received news from Mexico to the 31st of December, and from Durango to the 8th. of January. The most interesting items we find in the S. I. News:

The Mexican Congress assembled on the 6th Dec., having been convened by Gen Salas, under the provisions of the federal constitution of 1842. Previous to this time, and since the fall of Paredes, Gen Salas had exercised the supreme executive power, he having been at the head of the party in the city of Mexico and pronounced in favor of Santa Ana.

The Congress proceeded at once to an election of President and Vice President of the Republic, which resulted in the choice of Santa Ana for the first office by a vote of thirteen states against eleven for Senor Elorriaga, and of Senor Gomez Farias for the second.

Santa Ana had written a long letter on the occasion, in which he expressed his reluctance (!) to accept the office, but finally concludes that the welfare of the Republic demands from him the sacrifice of his private feelings, and consents that Mexico shall not be disappointed in its wish to make amends to him for the act of a few 'revolutionary spirits, who, in the sacred name of the nation," drove him from the country a year or two since. He declares his intention, however, to remain at the head of the army and drive out "los imfamos yankees," before taking upon himself the supreme power, and in the meanwhile Senor Farias will act as President ad interim.

Santa Ana, according to Mex'n. papers, was at San Luis Potosi, with a force variously estimated at from 22,000 to 30,000 men. The country was overflowing with proclamations and patriotism, and dreadful, uncompromising war was to be waged against the Goths, Vandals, and barbarians, as Gen. Taylor and his army are designated.

On the other hand, Gen. Taylor appears to be steadily advancing. One of his despatches for Washington was intercepted and published in the Diario. This was dated at Saltillo, the capitol of the state of Coahuila, 16th November, and announced that he had taken peaceable possession of that city. In his letter enclosing this intercepted despatch to the government, Santa Ana says that the American army is much weakened by internal dissensions, and that desertions are every day occurring in large numbers. Of course these statements, when compared with the actual advance and uninterrupted success of the Americans, are to be taken CUM GRANDO SALO.

The Governor of Chihuahua issued a proclamation on the 21st Nov., commencing—"Soldiers; the barbarian invaders of Mexico rapidly approach the important town of Paso, in this state, where they intend to establish their quarters for the winter, or until such time as they can securely advance further. It is necessary that you, noble defenders of the glory of Mexico, go and give a lesson to these pirates," &c.

La Epoca, of San Luis Potosi, thus concludes an editorial glorification of Santa Ana. "And there is no Mexican who is not ready to march to victory or death with the illustrious Gen. Santa Ana, the brightest star in the resplendent constellation of warriors who have merited well of their country, the hero who carried our arms almost to the banks of the Sabine, and who eight years since, with heroic sacrifices, saved the republic from the invasion of the French!" What a lucky

memory the editor had to be able thus readily to forget San Jacinto and San Juan de Ulloa, the culminating points of these two specimens of heroism.

A despatch dated 29th Nov. at Victoria, state of Tamaulipas, states that the city of Tampico was occupied by an American force numbering 1300. That a steamer was expected there with Gen. Patterson, and some 4000 or 5000 more; that news from Monterey had arrived giving information of the march from that place on the 14th Nov., of an American force for Saltillo, consisting of 1200 infantry, 300 cavalry, and a company of artillery with eight guns and eighty five baggage waggons. 6000 men were to march from Matamoras by way of San Fernando and Soto la Marina, at which last point they would be joined by 5000 more under Gen. Taylor's immediate command, coming via Linares, when all would unite with the 5000 under the command of Gen Patterson which would be in Tampico. The writer adds that these numbers are probably exaggerated.

On the 27th Nov. 2000 Americans took possession of the town of Monte Morelas, 1000 of whom were destined to garrison that place, and the remainder to proceed to and garrison the own of Linares.

The state of Tobasco pronounced against the present Mexican government on the 22d November.

A despatch from the governor of Coahuila, states, that on the 21th Nov a division of American troops under the command of Gen Wool, moved forward from its position at Monclova, and was advancing upon Parras near which place it had arrived. The writer speaks of the entire want of means to make any defence.

A letter from Victoria, Tamaulipas, states that the U. S. government had given orders to Gen Taylor to prosecute the war hereafter at the expense of the conquered country, i. e. that supplies should be no longer paid for as heretofore If this is true, it is probably in consequence of the refusal on the part of Mexico to enter upon the negotiations lately offered by the U. States

Senor Ramirez has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations. Gen. Almonte has resigned the office of Minister of War, and declined an appointment as minister to England

The Diario of the 17th Dec. states that the frigate Brandywine and sloop Boston, went ashore in a storm on Turk's Island. It also contains particulars of the loss of the brig Somers, early in Dec. on the Isle Verde, off Vera Cruz. She went ashore during a norther, and about half the crew were lost, the remainder being picked up when the hurricane abated by the boats of the English, French, and Spanish vessels of war on the station. No particulars respecting the officers further than that the commander was among those saved.

By this arrival we have additional particulars from the United States.

The California regiment was about to leave New York on the 16th Sept. under the command of Col Stanton, who has been appointed to relieve Col Stevenson.

An officer on board the United States schooner Petrel, off Vera Cruz, August 28, writes to the Phil'a. Leger as follows:—

"If I can judge correctly, I would say Mexico could not hold out long in a state of war. Her coast is completely blockaded by our cruisers.—Her commerce, and even her coasting trade, entirely done up; consequently no revenue from custom house receipts. As to a squadron attacking the castle of Vera Cruz with any degree of success, it is out of the question. I had a talk the other day with an English officer who had been through the fortress. He says it is in the most complete state of defence. They have the means of heating 1,000 42 pound shot red hot in an hour and fifteen minutes, which is about as fast as they could fire them. This officer thought if he had the command of the castle, with 1,500 British gunners, that he could defy the whole British Navy. My opinion is, that they could cut ships in pieces as fast as they neared the castle. If this is its condition of strength and efficiency, it would cost very dear in the attempt to carry it. They were suffering with sickness—yellow fever in the castle and the city—and very much in consequence of the blockade.

Report comes from shore that an armistice is asked for by the Mexican Government. Some of the crew of the vessels of the squadron are suffering with the scurvy. They must soon return to Pensacola, or the vessels will be in a bad way with sickly crews, for the want of fresh provisions and vegatables."

The following is the proclamation issued by Santa Ana to the troops of San Juan de Ulloa, upon his first arrival:—

"Brethren in arms!—Your generous call having reached me in my exile, I could no longer be indifferent to it, seeing that it was but an echo of the solicitation made for my return from other departments Your conduct, brethren in arms, has been noble—patriotic.

The joy which I feel, my friends, in finding myself once more among you is unbounded.—Relying upon your patriotism and virtue, I hurried to join you as soon as it was possible for me to do so, and I am now here for the purpose of co operating with you in working out the salvation of the republic, and raising it from the ignominious position to which it has been reduced by treason and imbecility. Never, perhaps, before have we brandished our swords in a cause more noble. True everything is destroyed, but we, with a proper spirit, and aided by the Mexican people, can everything create.

Soldiers of the Republic!—a proud and noble sentiment animated me when the happiness was mine to lead you to the battle-field against the foreign enemies of our country. With feelings similar I appear again at this moment, to defend the sacred rights of nationality. We will cause our insulted eagles to rise victorious in the midst of the combat; the nation shall be ten-fold vindicated for the numerous outrages she has sustained, and we shall exact for her that respect which of right she merits In this enterprise, brother soldiers, the glory that awaits us is immense!—Be then as you have always been—brave, subordinate, patient. And, doubt it not, the mission which Providence has assigned us we will consumate with the happiest success.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Heroic Vera Cruz, Aug. 16, 1846

It was rumored that an agent of the Mexican government was in Washington.

President Polk had offered peace to Mexico on condition of ceding California, for which 10,000,000 in four instalments would be paid—The Mexican tariff to be reduced one half—American vessels to enter her ports on the most favorable conditions—Ministers of each country to reside at Mexico and Washington, and sundry minor clauses, of which the most important was that Paredes should be exiled.

Santa Ana declined to negotiate on these terms until the will of the Mexican Congress, to be convened Dec. 1st, 1846, should be known The American Cabinet, considering this a virtual rejection of offers for peace, resolved to prosecute the war vigorously. The American armies were to advance rapidly upon Mexico, and no longer to pay for supplies.

Ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes had been authorised to be issued.

From England.

The Xylon brings us London and Paris dates to the 31st of October.

Great activity prevailed at the naval ports of England. Sudden and urgent orders had been received for the preparation of men of war, small and great, for immediate service. The Admiralty were devising measures for efficiently and speedily manning the fleet, on any emergency, without impressing.

This is supposed to be in consequence of the marriage between the French King's son and the Spanish Infanta, against which England, Russia, and Prussia, protested.

Spain is in a blaze of insurrection, the marriage being looked upon as most odious by a large mass of the people.

Portugal is also in a state of revolution. In consequence of a violent change of ministry, many of the nobles had taken arms, and had even proclaimed the dethronement of the Queen.

Ireland and Scotland and some parts of England were suffering almost a famine in consequence of the failure of the potato crop.

Capt. Gordon, H. B. M.'s S. America, has been court Martialed and sentenced to be "severely repremanded," for sailing from the Pacific for England contrary to the orders of Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour.

We also perceive that he has asked for a Court of Enquiry in reference to the charge made, that the cause of his sudden departure for home, was a desire to secure the large freight of specie he had on board.

The radical party of the Swiss had overthrown the government of Geneva. The revolution was attributed to French influence.

In the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a ruinous warfare existed with the Gaffre tribes. Sir Henry Pottinger had been appointed Governor. It was expected that the difficulties between the colonists and the savages beyond the frontier, would soon terminate under his able rule

The English have had some trouble with the Sultan of Borneo, and have in consequence knocked some of his forts in pieces, driving the Sultan into the interior.

A man named Schonbein, has discovered a mode of obtaining an explosive powder from cotton that promised to supersede the use of gunpowder. The gun cotton explodes at about 400 degrees of Fahrenheit, with a dazzling vivid flame, leaving scarcely any residue behind. It has been used for blasting in the minds of Cornwall, with satisfactory results. It is not deteriorated by wet or damp and the experiments with rifles and fowling pieces, were highly satisfactory. Its applicability to heavy ordinance was to be tested at Woolwich.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED.

March 15th.—The American ship Xylon, Middleton, ten months from New York, via. Rio, Valparaiso, Calao, Mazatlan, Sandwich Islands—Cargo—Stores for the government, and merchandize for owners on board.

March 14.—Am bark Tasso, Libby, from Monterey;

March 19th.—The U S ship Mount Vernon, Given, from New York—stores for government.

SAILED.

March 18th.—Am. ship Vandalia, Everett, and Am. ship Barnstable, Hall, for Monterey and southern ports.

IN PORT.

U S ship Cyane, DuPont. Ship Moscow, Phelps.—Ship Xylon, Middleton bark Tasso, Libby. Brig Euphemia, Russom. ship Mount Vernon, Given

SHERIFF SALE.

BY Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Primary Court of San Francisco, in favor of Wm. A. Leadsdorff against John Fuller, I have levied upon the Lands and Tenements of said John Fuller, bounded as follows: East by lands of Wm H. Davis and Wm. Smith; North by Howard Street, West by Kearny street, South by California street, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred varas square. All the right, title, and interest of said Fuller in said Houses and Lot of land, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Court House on Thursday, April 15th, 1847, at 12 o'clock M. unless said execution is sooner satisfied.

E. WARD PELL, Sheriff.

San Francisco, March 18th, 1857. 11 4t

NOTICE.

HAVING Lost in the streets of San Francisco a note of hand of Mr. J. H. Brown in my favor of $120, and said note having been settled, will not be of any use or value in the hands of any person who might have possession of it.

J. VIOGET.

A Few Ladies Bonnets, latest fashion, for sale, at MARIA BENEVIDE's House, 112t

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this Office.

BLANK Warrants, Capiases, Summonses, Subpoenas, Venires, and Executions, For Sale at this Office.

NAVIES.

In the United States Senate, a report from the Navy Department has been received showing the naval forces of various powers, as follows:

Great Britain has (exclusive of 14 sailing vessels and 22 steamers in the India navy, 26 contract mail-steamers, under control of Government, 72 revenue cutters. Total 134 vessels, carrying 310 guns) in commission, 371 vessels, carrying 4,718 guns; building and in ordinary, 300 vessels, mounting 15,054 guns Total 671 vessels, mounting 17,772 guns; manned by 40, 090 men; of which vessels 121 are steamers.

France has in commission 187 vessels, carrying 3,157 guns, building and in ordinary, 129 vessels and 4 625 guns Total, 316 vessels, 8,782 guns; manned by 27,554 men; of which vessels 37 are steamers.

Russia has (exclusive of the Caspian fleet) combining in commission, building ordinary, &c., 179 vessels, 5 976 guns, manned by 50,000 men, of which vessels 6 are steamers.

The United States have in commission 47 vessels and 1,155 guns, building and in ordinary, &c., 30 vessels, and 1,190 guns. Total, 77 vessels, of which 5 are war steamers, and 3,345 guns, manned by 8 724 men. This is exclusive of the United States revenue vessels, consisting of 13 sailing vessels; total tonnage, 1,443 eight steam vessels, total tonnage, 3,110—the whole mounting 61 guns, and manned by 769 men.

Turkey has in commission 31 vessels and 1,413 guns, building and in ordinary, 12 vessels, mounting 692 guns. Total, 43 vessels, (of which 3 are steamers) 2,212 guns; number of men unknown

Holland has in commission 48 vessels and 308 guns, building, in ordinary, &c, 86 vessels, and 1,344 guns. Total, 134 vessels, (of which 4 are steamers) and 1,652 guns; number of men unknown

Sweden has in commission 330 vessels and 660 guns; building in ordinary, &c. 50 vessels and 1,194 guns. Total, 380 vessels (of which 2 are steamers) and 1,854 guns; number of men unknown.

Denmark has in commission 96 vessels, mounting 344 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 12 vessels, and 732 guns. Total, 108 vessels and 1,076 guns; number of men unknown.

Austria has in commission 74 vessels and 686 guns; number of men unknown.

Brazil has in commission 31 vessels and 450 guns; building, in ordinary, &c, 11 vessels and 325 guns. Total. 42 vessels and 775 guns; number of men unknown

Sardinia has in commission 11 vessels and 226 guns; building and in ordinary, 4 vessels and 220 guns. Total, 15 vessels, of which 2 are steamers, and 446 guns; number of men unknown.

The two Sicilies have in commission 17 vessels, mounting 338 guns; number of men unknown.

Spain has in commission 21 vessels 334 guns, 4 of which vessels are steamers

Portugal has in commission 59 vessels and 225 guns, manned by 4,500 men.

Mexico has in commission 23 vessels and 42 guns.

Although the whole naval force of Austria, the Two Sicilies and Portugal, has been stated as being in commission, the report says "it is probable that a portion of it is in ordinary," but it is not known what portion." These nations have a few war steamers, but the number is not known.

A Good Lawyer.

"The lawyer whom he would create, he would first of all have an honest and a virtuous man,—a man of deep religious feeling, of incorruptable integrity, of high and holy aspirations, spotless purity in private life, of expansive benevolence, of exalted patriotism. He would have him administer the law as an angel of mercy; concerning himself with controversies only to bring them, if possible, to an amicable, but at all events to a just and righteous termination. He regarded the lawyer's first service as due to the preservation of peace and mutual kindness among men; his next to the impartial administration of the law. In his own appropriate language, he would describe the advocate of his choice as one who loved the law as a science, and not as a trade; who felt the full dignity of his profession, and deemed himself under deep responsibility, not to his client alone, but to the court and cause of public justice;—one who studied to know what the precepts of the law were, that he might apply them to his cause, and not pervert them to aid the triumph of injustice, or swell the trophies of cunning, or avarice, or prophligacy,—whose notions of professional morals and obligations were far different from such mean and debasing palterings with conscience;—one who disdained to mislead the court or jury, if he could; and who gave to both, on all occasions, the support and instruction of his ample studies"—[Joseph Story.

GREAT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
In the Town of San Francisco,
UPPER CALIFORNIA.

BY the following decree of his Excellency, Gen. S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, all the right, title, and interest of the United States, and of the Territory of California, to the

BEACH AND WATER LOTS

on the East front of the Town of San Francisco, have been granted, conveyed, and released, to the People, or Corporate authorities of said Town.

DECREE OF GOV. KEARNY.

"I Brigadier Gen. S. W. KEARNY, Governor of Califor-"nia, by virtue of authority in me vested, by the PRESI-"DENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America, do "hereby grant, convey, and release unto the Town of San "Francisco, the People, or Corporate authorities thereof, "all the right, title, and interest of the Government of the "United States, and of the Territory of California in and "to the Beach & Water Lots on the East front of said "Town of San Francisco included between the points "known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery, excepting "such Lots as may be selected for the use of the United "States Government by the Senior Officers of the Army "and Navy now there; Provided the said ground hereby "ceded, shall be divided into Lots, and sold by Public "auction to the highest bidder, after three months no-"tice previously given: the proceeds of said Sale to be for "the benefit of the Town of San Francisco.

"Given at Monterey capital of California, this 10th "day of March, 1847, and the 71 year of the Indepen-"dence of the Unites States.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig Gen'l & Gov. of California.

In pursuance of and in compliance with the conditions of the foregoing decree, all the ungranted tract of ground on the East front of the Town of San Francisco lying and situated between Fort Montgomery and the Rincon, and known as the Water and Beach Lots, (the reservations by the General and Town Governments excepted,) will be surveyed and divided into convenient building Lots for warehouses and stores, and offered at

Public Sale

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON TUESDAY THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. A plan of Lots in connection with a general map of the Town, will be made out and exhibited on or before the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale, one fourth Cash,—one fourth in six months,—one fourth in twelve months,—and one fourth in eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved security bearing an interest of 10 per cent per annum from the day of Sale.

Other conditions made known on or before the day of Sale.

The Site of the Town of San Francisco is known by all navigators and mercantile men, acquainted with the subject, to be the most

COMMANDING COMMERCIAL POSITION

on the entire Western Coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the Town itself is no doubt, destined to become the *COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM* of the Western side of the North American continent. The Property offered for Sale, is the most valuable in, or belonging to, the Town, and the acquisition of it, is an object of deep interest to all mercantile Houses in California and elsewhere, engaged in the commerce of the Pacific.

EDWIN BRYANT,
Alcalde and Chief Magistrate
Town and District of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Upper California,
March 16th 1847.

[The Californian is requested to copy once a month for three months, and charge this office. 11-15t

CIRCULAR.
To all whome it may concern, be it known.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A.
and Governor of California.

A todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar a los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las *conmociones domesticas*, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar; en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas *las naciones tanto nacionales como estrangeros*, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California este primer dia de Marzo, del ano de 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK.
Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.
S. W. KEARNY, General de Brigada
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, having located himself permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. 7 tf

A CARD.

ELBERT P. JONES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, and attend to the Collection of Foreign Debts.

REFERENCES.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Kentucky.*
Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Missouri*
Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, *South Carolina,*
DORRNUS, SYDAM & NIXON, *New York City*

A CARD.

C. E. PICKETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of this Department, and, also, act as Agent for the Collection of Debts intrusted to his care. 1 2t

To Mechanics.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants two Thrashing Machines for wheat, of a size and sufficient power for a crop of some 40,000 bushels, to be finished by the first of June next; cash will be paid for the same on delivery at Yerba Buena or New Helvetia, for further information apply to E. P. Jones Esq. Yerba Buena or

JOHN A. SUTTER.
New Helvetia, Feb'y, 1847. 6 tf

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS &c. Executed with despatch at this Office.

BLANK Warrants, Capiases, Summonses, Subpœnas, Venires, and Executions, For Sale at this Office.

The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 1847. NO. 11.

PROCLAMATION.

To The People of California.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the religious rights of the People are in the amplest manner preserved to them, the Constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the U States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them; should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of this Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession to the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property; such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles; civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up: the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

The Americans and Californians are now but one people: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D 1847, and in the 71st year of Independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen.
U. S. A. and Governor of California.

Appointments by the President.

George Bancroft, of Mass., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. George Bancroft, resigned.

PROCLAMA

Al Pueblo de California.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el infrascrito se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones con un deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del pais y el bienestar de sus habitantes.

El que suscribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respectar y proteger las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes les sean asegurados de la manera mas amplia, pues la Constitution de los Estados Unidos permite a cada uno el privilegio de adorar a su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infrascrito instrucciones de potegar a las Personas y Propriadades de los habitantes quietos y pacificos del pais, contra todos y cado uno de sus enemigos sean de afuera o domesticos; y al asegurar ahora a los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinacion el haran dar complimiento a estas instrucciones, a ellos les convida para que se esfuercen en concervar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la harmonia y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes.

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante a los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitara bien pronto a sus habitantes, para que egerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, a fin de que estos dicten las leyes que se consideren mas adaptadas a sus intereses y bienestar. Mas mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes en la actualidad, que no se opongan a la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, continuaran en fuerza, hasta que se revoquen por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuaran por ahora en ellos, con tal que juren el sostener a dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes.

El que suscribe, absuelve por las presentes, a todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior a la Republica de Megico, y les considerara como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mantengan quietos y pacificos, seran respetados y protegidos en sus derechos: empero, si alguno tomase armas contra el Gobierno de este Territorio, se syusiese a el, o instigase a otros que lo hagan, a estos se les considerara como enemigos y seran tratados como tales.

Cuando Megico envolvio a los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar a los Californios a que se uniesen como amigos a su estandarte, sino que se vierno obligados a tomar posesion del pais para precaver el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de el; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos escesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus propiedades: estas perdidas se investigaran debidamente, y los que sean acreedores a la remuneracion la recibiran.

La California hace anos ha padecido grandes disturbios domesticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenados han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region. Estos fuentos se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flamea sobre California y mientras el sol le siga dando su luz, continuara tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del pais y sobre todos los demas que encuentren domicilio en su seno: y a su sombra no puede dejar de adelantar la agricultura; y las artes y ciencias floreceran como la simiente en una tierra rica y fertil.

Los Americanos y los Californios forman ahora un solo Pueblo; tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro pais. Unamonos como hermanos y esforcemonos mutuamente para mejorar y delantar este nuestro hermoso pais que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente hermoso sino tambien prospero y feliz

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del ano de 1847 y de la Indepencia de los Estados Unidos 71.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier del Ejercito de los E. U. y Gobernador de California.

To the Editor of the California Star.

Senores Editores del periodico intitulado Estrella de California. *suplico* a V. V. *se sirvan insertar en sus lineas esa* Carta y contestacion en obsequio de la buena fe en negocios de interes, siendo de V. V. su obidiente servidor.

REAL.

Monterey, Febrero 14 de 1847.

Muy R. P. Real.—Muy Sor. mio: Estoy por serrar trato con Larkin de las huertas, y solo me detiene que la de Santa Clara esta en duda si le daran posesción, por que sabe tiene V. un titulo de los Indios que es lo que nos detiene, el Sor Larkin me ha dicho escriba a V. para ver si acaso tiene V un convenio de que se les dara una buena gratificacion a los Indios por que V. desaparezca el Titulo; esa es por parte de Larkin.—Yo por la mia suplico a V. que si se puede haga alguna cosa en mi favor pues de lo contrario pierdo seguramente el dinero que di por mi parte. —No soy mas largo por que el portador me esta acosijando. —Dispence V. la molestia y mande a su aff'mo. S. S. Q B. S. M.

(Firmado) BENITO DIAZ.

S'ta. Clara, Febrero, 19 de 1847.

Sor Don Tomas O. Larkin.—Muy Sor. mio: Es en mi poder su muy grata fechada el 14 de Febrero de esto ano, aunque esta carta es dirigida por Don Benito Diaz, pero el asunto que en ella versa es a nombre de V. cuyo parrafo copio a la letra. "El Sor Larkin me ha dicho escriba a V. para ver si acaso tiene V. un convenio de que se les dara una buena gratificacion a los Indios por que V. desaparezca el Titulo, este es por parte de Larkin." Este parrafo Sor. lo transcribo a V. en virtud que el Sor. Don Benito y V. amistosamente, me hacen esa suplica pero no me encargan el secreto por eso estoy dispuesto a publicarlo, y valido de esa confianza, quiero hacer ver a V. V. que mi resolucion es firme, por que el interes personal de V. V. no hace ser el albitre legal y decente que me obligue a cometer la bajeza de vender los intereces de unos inocentes y del culto de esta Iglesia que tengo derecho de defender, negocio que no dejare de la mano hasta que se hagan desaparecer las leyes y titulo que estan a mi favor. Protestando a la vez contra cualquiera disposicion que se sobre ponga al derecho con que actualmente se poseen estos intereces—Doy a V. V. las mas esprecivas gracias por el honor que me hacen con su proposicion tan baja e insultante, pues seguramente estan convencidos que en mi no hay delicadeza mi honor, sin embargo como es una carta amistosa, yo dispenso a V. V. a la vez, y quedo en la inteligencia que soy su amigo, y tambien incluyo a V. V. la orden en que se me dio posecion de estas huertas de S'ta. Clara por disposicion del Sor. Governador y comandante de este Districto—Con respecto a la huerta de San Jose, no he impedido el que por ahora tome V. posesción, pero este debe estar V. entendido que es a protesta de seguir yo el pleyto que fundo en el derecho de posecion tan antiguo de unas fincas que el Gobierno no podia dar por no pertenecerle derecho, sion solo a aquellos que criaron el fondo piadoso de California, cuyas disposiciones estan vigentes.—Deseo a V. la mejor salud para que disponga del aprecio con que lo distingue mi respeto.

Fray J. M. del R. S. del REAL.

Tahiti.

It would appear the unfortunate troubles in that Island approach a pacific termination.

By a letter before us of the 24th December, we learn that the fort of Fautahun, which had been considered impregnable, had been captured by the French troops, led on by the captain of the corvette Benard.

The French troops having afterwards advanced and turned the positions of the native forces, they had sought submission to the Protectorate authorities. Three hundred muskets, a piece of artillary and all the amunition had been taken; and the general submission of the natives was expected.

The new Governor General, Captain Lavard of the French Navy, was expected to arrive in January or February.

Gov. Bruat has been created an Admeral.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 1847.

The Name of our Town.

Our readers will perceive that in our present number we have conformed to the change recently made in the name of our town, by placing at the head of our paper SAN FRANCISCO instead of YERBA BUENA. The change has now been made legally, and we acquiese in it, though we prefer the old name—the one by which the place has always been known in this country.—When the change was first attempted, we viewed it as a mere assumption of authority, without law or precedent, and therefore adhered to the old name of Yerba Buena. It was asserted by the late Alcalde, Washington A. Bartlett, that the place was called San Francisco in some old Spanish paper, which he professed to have in his possession; but how could we believe a man EVEN about that which it is said "there is nothing in" who had so often evinced a total disregard for his own honor and character—the honor and character of the country which gave him birth, and the rights of his fellow citizens in this distand land? We could not! We have no confidence in a man who, clothed with a 'little brief authority" oppresses his fellow creatures, and uses the power in his hands to deprive them of their rights. We have no confidence in a man who suffers himself to be bribed with a bottle of champaign or a roast turkey; or who as Judge stains the sacred ermine of the Bench by the reception of a paltry favor, knowing it to be intended to influence his decision in a case at the time pending before him. We refrain at present from saying anything further concerning the mal-practises of the late Alcalde, as we intend in a short time to expose the whole in one article and publish documentary proof to sustain every assertion—His confidential adviser and SOME TIME ALCALDE will also receive a passing notice.

☞We learn from a letter received by the launch Sacramento, arrived on the 16th inst, that the Digger Indians in the upper part of the Sacramento valley had become hostile to the settlers in that section, and had committed some depredations. Capt. Kern commander of the Sacramento district with twenty men, had gone up the valley for the purpose of chastising them. This tribe is not very warlike, and they never disturb the settlements in any other way than by driving off and killing their cattle and other stock. If Capt. Kern should meet with them he will have no difficulty in bringing them to terms.

☞We learn from a letter received in town a few days since from a gentlemen in Monterey that Governor Kearny has determined not to appoint a council for the present. It is thought that no council will be appointed, but that Gov. Kearny will in the course of a very short time, issue a proclamation authorising and requesting the people to elect members to a regular territorial legislature. This it is believed will be done within the next three months or sooner if the country can before that time be divided into convenient districts, and the affairs of the territory so regulated as to justify a step of that kind.—Governor Kearny states in his proclamation which we publish to-day, that the people will soon be called upon to elect persons to make laws for them; and though the time is not pointed out, we do not believe that it will be defered longer than the national interest requires it.

☞The attention of the public is directed to the advertisment on our last page, in relation to the sale of the valuable property in front of the town. An engraved map of the property will be published in a short time.

☞We publish to day the proclamation of governor Kearny. We have not room this week for comment, but we will notice it hereafter. It is a plain and well written document, concise and to the point. It is probably the best state paper ever issued in California.

To the Editor of the California Star:

SAN FRANCISCO March 14, 1847.

SIR—I perceive in your paper of yesterday, an article in reference to myself, which I feel in duty bound to reply to, and hope you will do me the justice of allowing me the privilege of your columns to vindicate myself from the charge of extortion, and a want of accommodation on my part towards the passengers of the ship Thomas H. Perkins, under my command, which the article alluded to, seems to imply.

The T. H. Perkins, was chartered by the U. S Gov't. to bring Col Stevenson and the troops with him, to the port of San Francisco, and there to land them with all belonging to them, allowing the ship 90 lay days at said port deducting the time occupied in loading at New York, and the detention at Rio Janeiro. No other place or port in California is mentioned in the Charter—Therefore it would not be expected, that the ship would proceed to any other port after her arrival here, and thereby incurring risks, not stipulated for in the charter or provided against by insurance, without a correspondiug additional compensation. The statement that I refused to proceed to Monterey unless the sum of 5,000 dollars was paid me, is incorrect. On application being made to me, to proceed to that port, I named that sum without taking time for considiration, being taken unawares at the proposition, but immediately after, and at the same interview, from a desire to accomodate, I offered to proceed to Monterey and return to this port again on the Gov't. service, for 3,000 dollars—which sum any commercial man acquainted with the coast of California, and the fact that Monterey is far from being a safe port at this season of the year will say—would be a reasonably low compensation for the use of a ship of the Perkins's class for the service required. Incorrect and untrue is the statement made by a gentleman from the T. H. Perkins at monterey, and which I understand passes current there, that I am to receive an extra compensation of 2000 dollars from the owners of the ship, it I accomplish the voyage in a given time As the representative, and agent of the owners, I am desirous, and always have been, to fulfill their engagements in relation to the voyage, to the very letter of the contract, and I flatter myself that whatever others who have neither responsibility or a voice in the matter may be pleased to say or feel, I shall not be charged with cupidity, injustice, or a want of courtesy by the gentlemen, who has charged of the business on the part of Gov't.

I am Sir with respect your Ob't. sv't.
JAMES P. ARTHER.

From our Sacramento Correspondent.

NEW HELVETIA, March 13, 1847

MR. E. P. JONES, SIR.—I sent in great haste an express via Sonoma, and had no time then to write to you, of the result of the expedition sent out from this Fort for the relief of the emigrants on the California mountains. This little party of seven men, deserve great credit for their exertions.—They reached the sufferers on the 19th of February, in camp near Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and left with twenty-one persons, principly women and children; they were succesfull in getting them all over the mountains; but three of them died on this side of the mountains, one of them from over eating. Part of the company are now here under the care of Capt Sutter. I am told that the scene of distres in their camp is indiscribable, fourteen had already died from starvation, and not more that 12 or 15 of the thirty left, can be brought in, as they are too weak to walk. Lieut. Woodworth has gone to their assistance, but I am fearful from the appearance of the weather on the mountains the past four days, that they suffered much. It has been colder here than at any other time this season, and has been snowing incesantly on the mountains.

You will get the particulars from the express I sent to Capt. Hull, I write in great haste, as we have started the Launch, and the baquero is now waiting for the letters (which I send to your care) to overtake the launch by land.

Respectfully yours,

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the ship Xylon from the Sandwich Islands we have received news from Mexico to the 31st of December, and from Durango to the 8th. of January. The most interesting items we find in the S. I. News:

The Mexican Congress assembled on the 6th Dec., having been convened by Gen. Salas, under the provisions of the federal constitution of 1812 Previous to this time, and since the fall of Paredes, Gen. Salas had exercised the supreme executive power, he having been at the head of the party in the city of Mexico and pronounced in favor of Santa Ana.

The Congress proceeded at once to an election of President and Vice President of the Republic, which resulted in the choice of Santa Ana for the first office by a vote of thirteen states against eleven for Senor Elorriaga, and of Senor Gomez Farias for the second.

Santa Ana had written a long letter on the occasion, in which he expressed his reluctance (!) to accept the office, but finally concludes that the welfare of the Republic demands from him the sacrifice of his private feelings, and consents that Mexico shall not be disappointed in its wish to make amends to him for the act of a few "revolutionary spirits, who, in the sacred name of the nation," drove him from the country a year or two since. He declares his intention, however, to remain at the head of the army and drive out "los imfamas yankees," before taking upon himself the supreme power, and in the meanwhile Senor Farias will act as President ad interim

Santa Ana, according to Mex'n. papers, was at San Luis Potosi, with a force variously estimated at from 22,000 to 30,000 men. The country was overflowing with proclamations and patriotism, and dreadful, uncompromising war was to be waged against the Goths, Vandals, and barbarians, as Gen. Taylor and his army are designated.

On the other hand, Gen. Taylor appears to be steadily advancing. One of his despatches for Washington was intercepted and published in the Diario. This was dated at Saltillo, the capitol of the state of Coahuila, 16th November, and announced that he had taken peaceable possession of that city. In his letter enclosing this intercepted despatch to the government, Santa Ana says that the American army is much weakened by internal dissensions, and that desertions are every day occurring in large numbers. Of course these statements, when compared with the actual advance and uninterrupted success of the Americans, are to be taken CUM GRANDO SALO.

The Governor of Chihuahua issued a proclamation on the 21st Nov., commencing—"Soldiers; the barbarian invaders of Mexico rapidly approach the important town of Paso, in this state, where they intend to establish their quarters for the winter, or until such time as they can securely advance further. It is necessary that you, noble defenders of the glory of Mexico, go and give a lesson to these pirates," &c.

La Epoca, of San Luis Potosi, thus concludes an editorial glorification of Santa Ana. "And there is no Mexican who is not ready to march to victory or death with the illustrious Gen. Santa Ana, the brightest star in the resplendent constellation of warriors who have merited well of their country, the hero who carried our arms almost to the banks of the Sabine, and who eight years since, with heroic sacrifices, saved the republic from the invasion of the French!" What a lucky

memory the editor had to be able thus readily to forget San Jacinto and San Juan de Ulloa, the culminating points of these two specimens of heroism.

A despatch dated 29th Nov., at Victoria, state of Tamaulipas, states that the city of Tampico was occupied by an American force numbering 1300. That a steamer was expected there with Gen. Patterson, and some 4000 or 5000 more; that news from Monterey had arrived giving information of the march from that place on the 14th Nov, of an American force for Saltillo, consisting of 1200 infantry, 300 cavalry, and a company of artillery with eight guns and eighty five baggage waggons. 6000 men were to march from Matamoras by way of San Fernando and Soto la Marina, at which last point they would be joined by 5000 more under Gen. Taylor's immediate command, coming via Linares, when all would unite with the 5000 under the command of Gen Patterson which would be in Tampico. The writer adds that these numbers are probably exaggerated

On the 27th Nov. 2000 Americans took possession of the town of Monte Morelas, 1000 of whom were destined to garrison that place, and the remainder to proceed to and garrison the town of Linares.

The state of Tobasco pronounced against the present Mexican government on the 22d November.

A despatch from the governor of Coahuila, states, that on the 24th Nov. a division of American troops under the command of Gen. Wool, moved forward from its position at Monclova, and was advancing upon Parras near which place it had arrived. The writer speaks of the entire want of means to make any defence.

A letter from Victoria, Tamaulipas, states that the U. S government had given orders to Gen Taylor to prosecute the war hereafter at the expense of the conquered country, i e that supplies should be no longer paid for as heretofore If this is true, it is probably in consequeuce of the refusal on the part of Mexico to enter upon the negotiations lately offered by the U States.

Senor Ramirez has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations. Gen Almonte has resigned the office of Minister of War, and declined an appointment as minister to England.

The Diario of the 17th Dec. states that the frigate Brandywine and sloop Boston, went ashore in a storm on Turk's Island. It also contains particulars of the loss of the brig Somers, early in Dec. on the Isle Verde, off Vera Cruz. She went ashore during a norther, and about half the crew were lost; the remainder being picked up when the hurricane abated by the boats of the English, French, and Spanish vessels of war on the station. No particulars respecting the officers further than that the commander was among those saved.

By this arrival we have additional particulars from the United States.

The California regiment was about to leave New York on the 16th Sept. under the command of Col Stanton, who has been appointed to relieve Col Stevenson.

An officer on board the United States schooner Petrel, off Vera Cruz, August 28, writes to the Phil'a. Leger as follows.—

"If I can judge correctly, I would say Mexico *could not hold out long* in a state of war. Her coast is completely blockaded by our cruisers — Her commerce, and even her coasting trade, entirely done up; consequently no revenue from custom house receipts. As to a squadron attacking the castle of Vera Cruz with any degree of success, it is out of the question. I had a talk the other day with an English officer who had been through the fortress He says it is in the most complete state of defence. They have the means of heating 1,000 42 pound shot red hot in an hour and fifteen minutes, which is about as fast as they could fire them. This officer thought if he had the command of the castle, with 1,500 British gunners, that he could defy the whole British navy. My opinion is, that they could cut ships in pieces as fast as they neared the castle If this is its condition of strength and efficiency, it would cost very dear in the attempt to carry it. They were suffering with sickness—yellow fever in the castle and the city—and very much in consequence of the blockade.

Report comes from shore that an armistice is asked for by the Mexican Government. Some of the crew of the vessels of the squadron are suffering with the scurvy. They must soon return to Pensacola, or the vessels will be in a bad way with sickly crews, for the want of fresh provisions and vegatables."

The following is the proclamation issued by Santa Ana to the troops of San Juan de Ulloa, upon his first arrival;—

"Brethren in arms!—Your generous call having reached me in my exile, I could no longer be indifferent to it, seeing that it was but an echo of the solicitation made for my return from other departments. Your conduct, brethren in arms, has been noble—patriotic

The joy which I feel, my friends, in finding myself once more among you is unbounded.—Relying upon your patriotism and virtue, I hurried to join you as soon as it was possible for me to do so; and I am now here for the purpose of co operating with you in working out the salvation of the republic, and raising it from the ignominious position to which it has been reduced by treason and imbecility. Never, perhaps, before have we brandished our swords in a cause more noble. True everything is destroyed, but we, with a proper spirit, and aided by the Mexican people, can everything create.

Soldiers of the Republic!—a proud and noble sentiment animated me when the happiness was mine to lead you to the battle-field against the foreign enemies of our country With feelings similar I appear again at this moment, to defend the sacred rights of nationality. We will cause our insulted eagles to rise victorious in the midst of the combat; the nation shall be ten-fold vindicated for the numerous outrages she has sustained, and we shall exact for her that respect which of right she merits In this enterprise, brother soldiers, the glory that awaits us is immense!—Be then as you have always been—brave, subordinate, patient. And, doubt it not, the mission which Providence has assigned us we will consumate with the happiest success.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Heroic Vera Cruz, Aug, 16, 1846

It was rumored that an agent of the Mexican government was in Washington.

President Polk had offered peace to Mexico on condition of ceding California, for which 10,000,000 in four instalments would be paid—The Mexican tariff to be reduced one half—American vessels to enter her ports on the most favorable conditions—Ministers of each country to reside at Mexico and Washington, and sundry minor clauses. of which the most important was that Paredes should be exiled.

Santa Ana declined to negotiate on these terms until the will of the Mexican Congress, to be convened Dec. 1st, 1846, should be known The American Cabinet, considering this a virtual rejection of offers for peace, resolved to prosecute the war vigorously. The American armies were to advance rapidly upon Mexico, and no longer to pay for supplies

Ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes had been authorised to be issued.

From England.

The Xylon brings us London and Paris dates to the 31st of October.

Great activity prevailed at the naval ports of England. Sudden and urgent orders had been received for the preparation of men of war, small and great, for immediate service The Admiralty were devising measures for efficiently and speedily manning the fleet, on any emergency, without impressing.

This is supposed to be in consequence of the marriage between the French King's son and the Spanish Infanta, against which England, Russia, and Prussia, protested.

Spain is in a blaze of insurrection, the marriage being looked upon as most odious by a large mass of the people.

Portugal is also in a state of revolution. In consequence of a violent change of ministry, many of the nobles had taken arms, and had even proclaimed the dethronement of the Queen.

Ireland and Scotland and some parts of England were suffering almost a famine in consequence of the failure of the potato crop

Capt. Gordon, H. B. M.'s S America, has been court Martialed and sentenced to be "severely repremanded," for sailing from the Pacific for England contrary to the orders of Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour.

We also perceive that he has asked for a Court of Enquiry in reference to the charge made, that the cause of his sudden departure for home, was a desire to secure the large freight of specie he had on board.

The radical party of the Swiss had overthrown the government of Geneva. The revolution was attributed to French influence.

In the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a ruinous warfare existed with the Gaffre tribes. Sir Henry Pottinger had been appointed Governor. It was expected that the difficulties between the colonists and the savages beyond the frontier, would soon terminate under his able rule

The English have had some trouble with the Sultan of Borneo, and have in consequence knocked some of his forts in pieces, driving the Sultan into the interior.

A man named Schonbein, has discovered a mode of obtaining an explosive powder from cotton that promised to supersede the use of gunpowder. The gun cotton explodes at about 400 degrees of Fahrenheit, with a dazzling vivid flame, leaving scarcely any residue behind. It has been used for blasting in the minds of Cornwall, with satisfactory results It is not deteriorated by wet or damp and the experiments with rifles and fowling pieces, were highly satisfactory. Its applicability to heavy ordinance was to be tested at Woolwich.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED.

March 15th—The American ship Xylon, Middleton, ten months from New York, via. Rio, Valparaiso, Calao, Mazatlan, Sandwich Islands—Cargo—Stores for the government, and merchandize for owners on board.

March 14.—Am bark Tasso, Libby, from Monterey;

March 19th.—The U S. ship Mount Vernon, Given, from New York—stores for government.

SAILED.

March 18th—Am ship Vandalia, Everett, and Am. ship Barnstable, Hall, for Monterey and southern ports.

IN PORT.

U. S ship Cyane, DuPont. Ship Moscow, Phelps.—Ship Xylon, Middleton. bark Tasso, Libby. Brig Euphemia, Russom. ship Mount Vernon, Given.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY Vartue of an Execution, issued out of the Primary Court of San Francisco, in favor of Wm. A. Leadsdorff against John Fuller, I have levied upon the Lands and Tenements of said John Fuller, bounded as follows: East by lands of Wm H Davis and Wm Smith; North by Howard Street, West by Kearny street, South by California street, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred varas square. All the right, title, and interest of said Fuller in said Houses and Lot of land, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Court House on Thursday, April 15th, 1847, at 12 o'clock M. unless said execution is sooner satisfied

E. WARD PELL, Sheriff.

San Francisco, Match 18th, 1857 11 4t

NOTICE

HAVING Lost in the streets of San Francisco a note of hand of Mr. J H. Brown in my favor of $120, and said note having been settled, will not be of any use or value in the hands of any person who might have possession of it.

J. VIOGET.

A Few Ladies Bonnets, latest fashion, for sale, at MARIA BENEVIDE's house, 11 2t

JOB PRINTING—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this Office.

BLANK Warrants, Capiases, Summonses, Subpœnas, Venires, and Executions, For Sale at this Office.

NAVIES.

In the United States Senate, a report from the Navy Department has been received showing the naval forces of various powers, as follows:

Great Britain has (exclusive of 14 sailing vessels and 22 steamers in the India navy, 26 contract mail-steamers, under control of Government, 72 revenue cutters. Total 134 vessels, carrying 310 guns) in commission, 371 vessels, carrying 4,718 guns; building and in ordinary, 300 vessels, mounting 15,054 guns. Total 671 vessels, mounting 17,772 guns; manned by 40,000 men; of which vessels 121 are steamers.

France has in commission 187 vessels, carrying 3,157 guns; building and in ordinary, 129 vessels and 4,625 guns. Total, 316 vessels, 8,782 guns; manned by 27,554 men; of which vessels 37 are steamers.

Russia has (exclusive of the Caspian fleet) combining in commission, building ordinary, &c., 179 vessels, 5,976 guns, manned by 59,000 men, of which vessels 6 are steamers.

The United States have in commission 47 vessels and 1,155 guns, building and in ordinary, &c., 30 vessels, and 1,190 guns. Total, 77 vessels, of which 5 are war steamers, and 3,345 guns, manned by 8,724 men. This is exclusive of the United States revenue vessels, consisting of 13 sailing vessels, total tonnage, 1,443 eight steam vessels, total tonnage, 3,110—the whole mounting 61 guns, and manned by 769 men.

Turkey has in commission 31 vessels and 1448 guns; building and in ordinary, 12 vessels mounting 692 guns. Total, 43 vessels, (of which 3 are steamers,) 2212 guns, number of men unknown.

Holland has in commission 48 vessels and 308 guns; building, in ordinary, &c, 86 vessels, and 1,344 guns. Total, 134 vessels, (of which 4 are steamers) and 1,652 guns; number of men unknown.

Sweden has in commission 330 vessels and 660 guns; building in ordinary, &c. 50 vessels and 1.194 guns. Total, 380 vessels (of which 2 are steamers) and 1,854 guns; number of men unknown.

Denmark has in commission 96 vessels, mounting 344 guns; building, in ordinary, &c, 12 vessels, and 732 guns. Total, 108 vessels and 1,076 guns; number of men unknown.

Austria has in commission 74 vessels and 686 guns; number of men unknown.

Brazil has in commission 31 vessels and 450 guns, building, in ordinary, &c., 11 vessels and 325 guns. Total, 42 vessels and 775 guns; number of men unknown

Sardinia has in commission 11 vessels and 226 guns; building and in ordinary, 4 vessels and 220 guns. Total, 15 vessels, of which 2 are steamers; and 446 guns; number of men unknown

The two Sicilies have in commission 17 vessels, mounting 338 guns; number of men unknown.

Spain has in commission 21 vessels 384 guns, 4 of which vessels are steamers.

Portugal has in commission 50 vessels and 223 guns, manned by 4,500 men.

Mexico has in commission 23 vessels and 42 guns.

Although the whole naval force of Austria, the Two Sicilies and Portugal, has been stated as being in commission, the report says "it is probable that a portion of it is in 'ordinary' but it is not known what portion." These nations have a few war steamers, but the number is not known.

A Good Lawyer.

"The lawyer whom he would create, he would first of all have an honest and a virtuous man,—a man of deep religious feeling, of incorruptable integrity, of high and holy aspirations, spotless purity in private life, of expansive benevolence, of exalted patriotism. He would have him administer the law as an angel of mercy; concerning himself with controversies only to bring them, if possible, to an amicable, but at all events to a just and righteous termination. He regarded the lawyer's first service as due to the preservation of peace and mutual kindness among men; his next to the impartial administration of the law. In his own appropriate language, he would describe the advocate of his choice as one who loved the law as a science, and not as a trade; who felt the full dignity of his profession, and deemed himself under deep responsibility, not to his client alone, but to the court and cause of public justice;—one who studied to know what the precepts of the law were, that he might apply them to his cause, and not pervert them to aid the triumph of injustice, or swell the trophies of cunning, or avarice, or prophligacy;—whose notions of professional morals and obligations were far different from such mean and debasing palterings with conscience;—one who disdained to mislead the court or jury, if he could; and who gave to both, on all occasions, the support and instruction of his ample studies"—[Joseph Story.

GREAT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
In the Town of San Francisco,
UPPER CALIFORNIA.

BY the following decree of his Excellency, Gen. S. W. Kearny, Governor of California, all the right, title, and interest of the United States, and of the Territory of California, to the

BEACH AND WATER LOTS

on the East front of the Town of San Francisco, have been granted, conveyed, and released, to the People, or Corporate authorities of said Town.

DECREE OF GOV. KEARNY.

"I Brigadier Gen. S. W. Kearny, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America, do "hereby grant, convey, and release unto the Town of San "Francisco, the People, or Corporate authorities thereof, "all the right, title, and interest of the Government of the "United States, and of the Territory of California in and "to the Beach & Water Lots on the East front of said "Town of San Francisco included between the points "known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery, excepting "such Lots as may be selected for the use of the United "States Government by the Senior Officers of the Army "and Navy now there; Provided the said ground hereby "ceded, shall be divided into Lots, and sold by Public "auction to the highest bidder, after three months no- "tice previously given the proceeds of said Sale to be for "the benefit of the Town of San Francisco

"Given at Monterey capital of California, this 10th "day of March, 1847, and the 71 year of the Indepen- "dence of the Unites States.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen'l & Gov. of California.

In pursuance of and in compliance with the conditions of the forego ng decree, all the ungranted tract of ground on the East front of the Town of San Francisco lying and situated between Fort Montgomery and the Rincon, and known as the Water and Beach Lots, (the reservations by the General and Town Governments excepted,) will be surveyed and divided into convenient building Lots for warehouses and stores, and offered at

Public Sale

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON TUESDAY THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. A plan of Lots in connection with a general map of the Town, will be made out and exhibited on or before the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale, one fourth Cash,—one fourth in six months,—one fourth in twelve months,—and one fourth in eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved security bearing an interest of 10 per cent per annum from the day of Sale

Other conditions made known on or before the day of Sale.

The Site of the Town of San Francisco is known by all navigators and mercantile men, acquainted with the subject, to be the most

COMMANDING COMMERCIAL POSITION

on the entire Western Coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the Town itself is no doubt, destined to become the *COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM* of the Western side of the North American continent. The Property offered for Sale, is the most valuable in, or belonging to, the Town, and the acquisition of it, is an object of deep interest to all mercantile Houses in California and elsewhere, engaged in the commerce of the Pacific

EDWIN BRYANT,
Alcalde and Chief Magistrate
Town and District of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Upper California,
March 16th 1847.

[The Californian is requested to copy once a month for three months, and charge this office. 11-15t

CIRCULAR.
To all whome it may concern, be it known.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the Import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A.
and Governor of California.

A todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar a los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las co mociones domesticas, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar; en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nacionales como estrangeros, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California este primer dia de Marzo, del ano de 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK.
Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.
S. W. KEARNY, General de Brigada
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, having located himself permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. 7 tf

A CARD.

ELBERT P. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of San Francisco District, and attend to the Collection of Foreign Debts.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Henry Clay. *Kentucky.*
Hon. Thos. H. Benton, *Missouri*
Hon Wm. C. Preston, *South Carolina,*
Dorrmus, Sydam & Nixon, *New York City.*

A CARD.

C. E. PICKETT, Attorney at Law, Having located himself permanently in the Town of YERBA BUENA, will practice his *Profession* in all the Courts of this Department, and, also, act as Agent for the Collection of all Debts intrusted to his care. 1 2t

To Mechanics.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants two Thrashing Machines for wheat, of a size and sufficient power for a crop of some 40,000 bushels, to be finished by the first of June next; cash will be paid for the same on delivery at Yerba Buena or New Helvetia, for further information apply to E. P. Jones Esq. Yerba Buena or

JOHN A. SUTTER.
New Helvetia, Feb'y, 1847. 6 tf

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The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 27, 1847. NO. 12.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
People of California.
Published by Samuel Brannan
Edited by E P. Jones.

TERMS.

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Differences in our Society.—Its Cause. The Remedy.—Will our Readers all adopt it?—If they will, we will Guarantee them Peace and Happiness.

We copy the following article showing the present state of society in Oahu, from the Sandwich Island News.

" 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

It is a notorious fact, and a meloncholy one too, that a certain class of residents here, cherish the most unkind feeling towards a certain other class.

To see the officers and employees of this government arrayed against the alien resident, is a common thing; in fact, it seems only necessary that it should be known that the lately arrived foreigners associates freely with, or is perhaps a relative of an alien resident, to determine the government official in placing him on the list of his own self-arrayed enemies to government and to treat him accordingly.

And, strange as it may seem, these unjust feelings and prejudices are most fully indulged in by those professing christianity, those who boast one common national origin,—who are far from their native land, living in the same place, and that too, a very small town, entirely and literally isolated,—thousands of miles from any neighbors; by a people whose interests are indential, and who are almost entirely dependent upon each other, for society, social intercourse and happiness, as well as individual and national prosperity.

It may prove beneficial, and be not uninteresting to enquire why is this? Why should the naturalized government official indulge in a kind of jealousy towards the "unnaturalized" resident foreigner? Why should he cherish unkind feelings towards him merely because he chooses to retain his national character? Why should he accuse him of hostility to the government because his views and opinions do not, in all things, correspond with those entertained by the government official? Why should he have the mark of the beast put upon him, simply because he is unwilling to applaud every act of every government officer? Is he less intelligent, honest, disinterested, gentlemanly, kind and conciliatory than others with whom the government officer associates? No. Intelligence, honesty, disinterestedness, gentlemanly conduct, kindness and conciliatory manners are not local habits, or confined to any particular sect, party or class. They are, or ought to be, common to all localities, and are as likely to be possessed by the alian resident, as the naturalized subject. Integrity, worth, talents and information are just as likely to be found in the former as the latter. The former possesses as good a mind, has it as well stored with useful knowledge, has had as much experience, and is as likely to give disinterested and sound advice, when sought, as he who has become a naturalized subject.

By the enterprise, business capacity and capital of the alien, the resources of the country are developed, the government of the kingdom is mainly supported, and its national character sustained. By a uniform and equal system of laws, and their honest administration, the alien would be protected in his person and property, and would thereby, be induced to aid, all in his power, to promote the national prosperity.

Why then, let us ask, should a difference of feeling—not only so, but a feeling of enmity exists, amongst a people whose interests are really indentical, and who are mutually dependent upon each other for social intercourse and happiness? If they are mutually dependent upon each other—if, by their business operations, and by their business and social intercours they are mutually benefited, they should be mutual friends Instead of indulging in little jealousies and envious feelings, they should cultivate a generous forbearance, and a sincere regard for each other. Instead of suspecting the motives of those who differ in opinion from the others, they should, each in respect to the other,

"Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind."

But all this does not answer our question; it only points out what should be It does not explain the cause of the fact we have mentioned, but merely shows its evils and inconsistency.

It is one of the weaknesses, if not one of the defects of human nature, to look with jealousy, suspicion and unkindness upon those who do not belong to the same sect or party with us, or who do not acquiesce in our views and opinions, or who combat those views and opinions. Like the fox in the fable, who lost a portion of his tail in the trap, we are jealous and suspicious of every one who will not adopt our fashion.

We are prone to suspect the motives of every one who entertains and advocates sentiments contrary to our own, forgetting that they may be equally as honestly entertained as our own.

We do not permit ourselves to think or enquire whether there may not be two sides to the question.

Hence, the embittered feelings which now unfrequently pervade different religious sects, and which render party contests so violent and often personal, and hence, too, much of the slanders, backbitings, and estrangements of old and dear friendships Hence, also, the losing sight and sacrifice of the public interests—the general good, to the personal animosities and private revenges of an individual in power, and hence too, the division in, and the peculiarly unfortunate position of the little society of our little town. How unjustly do mankind judge of each other, without waiting to enquire whether they are right or wrong

How are these things to be remedied? We answer, by exercising charity—charity for others—for all men, is the only remedy Let us look upon our neighbor as we would desire him to look upon us. Let us not forget our dependence upon each other—that our individual, and the public interest—our and their happiness and prosperity, are promoted by it, and dependent upon it. Let us learn to understand how all the professions, the various public and individual occupation, business and pursuits of life are connected, made to blend together into one grand, general system, indispensable necessary to promote in the highest degree, the interests and happiness of all This if the natural result of a refined state of society. It is essential to the happiness and prosperity of the individual members of society, as also to the permanent well being and prosperity of the government itself.

Let us understand this, and envy and jealousy will hide their faces—prejudices will cease—mutual confidence, and mutual forbearance, kindness and charity will assume the place of distrust, malice, envy and illwill. Every class of our community would look upon each other as neighbors, and soon learn to treat each other with reciprocal kindness and confidence.

Who does not see and feel that such would be the result? Who does not know and feel, that in this little community, we have the elements of as good, as happy, as kind, as neighborly a society as can be found on the face of the globe?—Who does not see and lament the divisions, the dissensions existing among us—the wide gulf which seperates one portion of our community from the other? Who does not see that there is, and can be but little hope of benefiting ourselves, or of promoting the advancement or prosperity of this nation, unless we can all act in concert—unless we can exercise charity towards each other? Who, under such circumstances, can, consistently with the principles of honesty, love and truth, fan the embers of discord, either to gratify private prejudice or malevolence against particular individuals, with the selfish view of personal ambition or private emolument?

Who, that deserves the name of christian, is willing to try the hazardous experiment of defeating and ruining a particular individual, at the risk of a sacrafice of individual and national honor, or of the principles of christian charity, upon the alter of private resentment or prejudice?

Who, in the exercise of a sound judgment, aided by the light of sober reason, can believe, that the principles of good neighborhood, of friendship, of truth, of christian charity, or that the happiness and prosperity of this society and government, can be sustained or promoted by doing all in his power to widen, instead of making every possible sacrifice to close up the gap which seperates our little community?

Who is willing to incur the fearful responsibility of demanding that this barrier to most of our social pleasures and comforts, in this far off isle of the sea, shall not be removed, especially when its continuance must result injuriously to all, individually and collectively?

We pause for a reply. At the commencement of the new year these thoughts have crowded upon us, and we have given them utterance, hoping that our readers will not only read, but also "mark and inwardly digest" them, assuring them, that if they do so, they will pass, what we most sincerely wish them all, a very "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Happiness.

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness temporal and eternal reliance on the goodness of God.

At a late race in England, a Yankee was asked if they had such swift horses in his country.—"Why, I guess we have," said Jonathan. "I seed a horse in Baltimore, one sunshiny day, start even with his shadow, and beat it a quarter of a mile on the first heat."

A Hint.

The Richmond Star says—Folks who don't like the way papers are edited ought to ask leave to put in a specimin of the right sort Any editor will be glad to give such individuals a chance at any time. We would—just for the fun of seeing them cut up and slashed by the critics, afterwards. Every man who thinks it easy to edit a paper exactly right, and to universal acceptance, ought to try it. May-be he would succeed; and if so, would be better entitled to a reward than the discoverer of perpetual motion.

A merchant advertised lately for a clerk accustomed to confinement. He received an answer from a person who had been seven years in jail.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 27, 1847.

Claims on the Government.

We regret to learn that many of the volunteers who have served in the various divisions of the army in the interior during the war, have been compelled to return home without one dollar of their pay in their pockets. It is true they have certificates showing that the government is indebted to them for their services; but when will they be paid? One officer refuses to recognize the acts of his predecessor and another states that it is uncertain whether the government will recognize the acts of some who have been in authority. The consequence is that the poor volunteer who has served his country faithfully, is turned off without a dollar to supply himself with clothing or food, and his necessities throw him into the hands of a "sharper," who "shaves" his claim fifty to seventy-five per cent; and instead of getting the amount originally promised him, he gets almost nothing This is wrong, the volunteers should be paid off immediately to the full extent of their claims; and every act of the officers throughout the country, incurring just claims against the government should be recognized by the existing authorities. The volunteers, it is said, are told to wait, but they are not told how long. But why wait when those who are authorized to draw on the United States Treasury could dispose of drafts at par, in a few days sufficient to pay off all the claims in the country against the government?

A large amount of property has been taken for the use of the government. This should all be paid for immediately. Though the amount due to each individual may be but a trifle to the Government, it is a large sum to the claimant; and the longer he is kept out of it, the less able will he be to aid in developing the resources, and promoting the prosperity of the Territory. If the merchants could obtain drafts for claims against the Government, they would take them at par for goods at cash prices, which would suit those holding certificates and receipts for small amounts almost as well as the money. The merchants can use the drafts in replenishing their stocks, or paying debts on board of vessels, at the Islands or in the United States; they would therefore answer their purposes as well as cash. And if this arrangement should be adopted by the existing authorities, there is no doubt but that the merchants would in many instances, pay cash to those holding small claims, for the purpose of obtaining drafts on the United States. By pursuing the course indicated above, the whole debt of the Government can be paid without using one dollar in money, and all parties will be satisfied.

We learn from persons who have recently arrived from Monterey, that a small party of volunteers returning from the South were attacked while in their camp near St. Johns, by a party of hostile Indians, supposed to be of the "Horse-thief tribe." This occurred about ten days ago. It being night, the men being unarmed, and not apprehending danger from the Indians so near the seat of Government, were not prepared to defend themselves. Four of them were severely wounded, and it is thought that one will die of his wounds. We have not been able to learn their names.

☞ The "Independence," Commodore Shubrick, arrived here on Thursday last.

The Laws in Force.

Were it not for the variety of opinions among the people and even among the members of the legal profession in regard to the laws which are actually in force, in this territory, we would consider it an act of supererogation, to say any thing concerning them. Some contend that there are really no laws in force here, but the divine law, and the law of nature; while others are of the opinion, that there ARE laws in force here if they could only be found, because say they, Commodore Stockton, who is a man of sense, would not have directed the "laws to be administered according to the former usages" unless he had discovered that the country was previously governed by WRITTEN LAWS. The opponents of this opinion do not seem to be satisfied with this process of reasoning; and while they admit that when the proclamation of Commodore Stockton, was issued, prominent traces of former usages might be discovered, they are not willing to allow that any signs of law were visible.

Both sides however, seem to agree that the "former usages" have been in force, from the fact that the two late Alcaldes, W. A. Bartlett and George Hyde, while they had the honor to occupy the HONORABLE BENCH of this place, adhered pretty closely to them. It is unnecessary for us to say what the former usages were, as they are so generally known.

We have not been able to discover any traces of written law particularly applicable to this territory except the Bandos of the Alcaldes which could not have been intended to apply to any except those within their jurisdiction We have frequently heard it stated that there are general written laws in existence, for the government of the people of the whole territory, but we have not as yet been able to discover their "whereabouts." But whatever and wherever the laws may be, they are still in force according to the proclamation of General Kearney—that is, such of them as do not conflict with the constitution of the United States. All that conflict with that instrument are abrogated by the proclamation; therefore, the right of trial by jury in all cases is established, and the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech secured.

It seems to us that the continuance of the former laws in force, when it is impossible to produce them in any court in the country, or for the people to ascertain what they are, will be productive of confusion and difficulty. We would therefore suggest to the authorities of the country, the necessity of ordering an election at an early day, of persons to form a legislature, that a code of laws suitable to the present and prospective condition of the territory may be framed and adopted. This course, though not strictly in accordance with the usual method pursued by the general government in organizing territories, will, we are confident, be approved by the President and Congress. It must be recollected that no other territory of the United States has been similarly situated. There can therefore be no doubt but that any course which may be adopted for the benefit of the people here, and for the furtherance of the objects of the general government, will be approved.

It is singular, that the establishment of a Post Office at this place—the most important point in all California, should have hitherto been neglected by those in power. The inconvenience resulting from there being no Post Office, or Post Master in the place, is felt by every citizen, and we feel it as much as any other member of the community When letters or papers are brought to the place, they are sometimes left at one place and sometimes at another They are often given to persons in the streets, and it is not unfrequently several weeks before those to whom they are directed receive them. We have been led to suspect that many have fallen into the hands of "Paul Pry," and have been broken open and retained, out of "mere curiosity of course."

We hope that the importance of establishing a Post-Office here will receive the early attention of Gov. Kearny, and that he will also, as soon as practicable, put in operation a cheap mail establishment. The latter would not only be a great convenience to the people, but would be of essential benefit to the general government; besides, it would be less expensive than the present mode of running expresses.

☞ The sale of the beach lots in front of this city, to take place in June next, will afford merchants and others an opportunity of acquiring valuable places for business. This property is doubtless the most valuable in all California, being in front of the best business point in the whole country, and we might add with the greatest propriety, on the whole coast of the Pacific. There will probably be three hundred lots sold of convenient size for business The survey will include all in front of Front Street, not heretofore granted, to low water mark, and from the "Rincon" to the second point north. This property was reserved by the late Government for public purposes, but the Mexican policy in relation to seaport towns differing very widely from ours, it has been deemed advisable by the existing authorities to sell it and appropriate the proceeds to municipal purposes. The sale of these lots will add greatly to the prosperity of the place, and will be the means of developing some of the advantages that San Francisco possesses over all other places on the Pacific.

For the California Star:

MR. EDITOR.—The astounding fact that the demands held by citizens against the government for money and other property furnished the troops, under the orders of Com. Stockton, Col. Fremont, and their subordinate officers will not be paid until an appropriation shall be made by Congress, seems now to be corroborated by every day's intelligence from below. The high regard, which I have always entertained for the honor and integrity of our government, has hitherto induced me to reject every conclusion of that kind; but recent developements appear to leave very little room for further doubt upon the subject We are now not only told, that those demands will not be paid, until an appropriation is made, but we are also informed, that no demands for property purchased for the use of the U S. troops will be paid, unless such purchases have been made by express authority from the commanding officers.

Do not all the commanding officers now on the coast, and all those who have been in charge in this country, at any time during the war, well know that vast amounts of money and other property, have been furnished by individuals, with the express understanding, that they should be paid immediately after the conclusion of hostilities? All well know this fact, yet we are now told by some of the same officers that we must wait two or three years for an appropriation by Congress, which may or may not be made. When every dollar that this and other towns could raise, was advanced to government officers, and when every species of private property that could be, in any manner, used in carrying on the war, was freely given, was it with the understanding that we should wait for an appropriation by Congress? No, we were continually informed that in a very short time, every dollar would be paid; that a ship of war was daily expected, with ample funds to defray all the expenses of the war. These assurances, these pledges of honor and good faith, were repeated from time to time, and from day to day; but "vows made in storms, are forgotten in calms."

The volunteers under Col Fremont could not have gone into the service, had they not supplied themselves, at their own expense, with arms, ammunition, clothing and provisions. This, how-

ever, they did in many instances, with the greatest difficulty, and under the most embarrassing circumstances. Many of them being in indigent circumstances, possessing nothing more than their guns, a small quantity of ammunition, and their riding horses, were required to hazard their all in the public service. Others possessing large quantities of ammunition, several guns, waggons and horses, brought them all into the service of the government; and all, with a patriotism and zeal worthy of American citizens, like their fathers, flew to their arms in defence of their country's cause, leaving their families unprovided for, and exposed to the inclemency of the season. The zeal and patriotism of these men are unabated, they are still in the service, and yet, it is said, that for a recompense for their property, and a compensation for their services, they must wait for an appropriation by Congress.

It is certainly doing great injustice to those persons who have done so much for their country, under such unfavorable circumstances, to withhold their money from them, and that too without the least shadow of right or justice But it is doing them still greater injustice to insist that they shall not be paid for property sold to the government, because the officers making the purchases did not derive their authority from the proper source. It is not material from what source they derived their authority, nor is it material whether they had any authority or not provided it can be shown that the government, through its officers, received and used the property. This view is established, not only by the common law, but by express provision of the constitution of the United States; the fifth article of the amendments of which provides, that, "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation".

Without designing to speak invidiously, and without any attempt at the prophetical, I will here remark, that if the commanding officers now on this coast, leave this country without paying these demands—if after extracting from the people every farthing that they possessed, they now leave them in this destitute condition, without warrant of law, and in direct opposition to every principle of justice and right, they will, every one of them, be publicly censured at home.—But I am told that they will also be censured if they settle these demands; it is possible that they may, but let it be so, for it is much better to be reproached for doing right than for doing wrong But I can scarcely believe that any officer can suffer at home, either in reputation or otherwise, for paying for property which the government officers have purchased from individuals, for refunding money advanced by them to carry on the war, or for relieving our countrymen and others, who have impoverished themselves for, and on the account of the government. I am not now prepared to, nor will I attempt to divine the results of a total disregard of the rights and interests of the people, in the particular above alluded to; but I think I may suggest that our wisest course is to act in view of this maxim. "of goods, prefer the greatest; of evils, the least."

PAISANO.

To the Editor of the Star.

MONTEREY, March 20th, 1847.

SIR.—In compliance with my promise when we parted, I embrace the present opportunity of giving you a brief account of my travels and of occurrences in the south, and in this place, together with such items of news as I have been able to gather. After having traveled over most of the settled parts of the north side of the Bay, I arrived at fort Sacramento in four weeks from the time I left your place. I should have spent more time in that delightful region, particularly in Sonoma and Napper valleys, two of the most beautiful sections of country I ever beheld, but I was anxious to push on towards the south for the purpose of joining the army, if my services were required.

From the fort I traveled over a fine country, five days, when I reached the San Joaquin.—Here I spent several days in exploring the country bordering on that stream and its tributaries. This I regard as one of the finest sections of California. The valleys are extensive, the soil deep and rich, and the climate is mild and healthy.—It is capable of sustaining a dense population.—To the farmer this section possesses many attractions. This is a part of the country, I understand, which the late government contemplated, granting to an Irish Priest for the purpose of colonizing ten thousand Irish catholics; but the grant not having been completed before the change of government, will of course not be regarded by our government. The heavy rains prevented me from examining this part of the country as much as I desired.

From the San Joaquin I went to the Pueblo of St Jose, and saw for the first time, that beautiful valley, with which I was so much pleased, that I said before I left there, 'here will I spend the ballance of my life.' Traveling on rapidly it required but a short time to reach Monterey, the old capital, which I found at that time very dull. Why this place was selected by the former authorities for the seat of government in preference to other places possessing superior advantages in every respect, I cannot imagine. And why it should be selected now is equally a matter of surprise to me. Two days were sufficient to enable me to see enough of Monterey. I then took up the line of march with my little company for the city of Angeles, where I arrived a few days after the battle, which terminated the war.

This city is like all other Mexican towns of the same size, in the interior The people seem bent upon getting rid of their time in the easiest way possible, and in many instances in the most unchristianlike manner All the towns, villages and ranchos, from Monterey down, have the appearance of an old country rapidly going to decay. This, however may be attributed to the many civil wars which have taken place within the last twelve years. Now that the country belongs to the United States, it may be expected that this part will rapidly improve. Here are some of the finest vineyards that I ever saw, and orchards containing almost all kinds of tropical fruit. There is but a small portion of the southern district of California that is fit for cultivation, and to make that productive it is necessary to irrigate it.

Up to the time that I left the Pueblo de los Angeles, Col Fremont still remained there, and was still exercising the functions of Governor of the Territory, though I am not certain that he has done any act in that capacity since he issued the circular liberating all prisoners and abrogating martial law. On my return to Monterey, a few miles this side of the Pueblo I met a courier bearing orders to him from Gen. Kearney, the effect of which I learned to be tantamount to an arrest.

The day before I left the Pueblo of the Angeles, a man by the name of Duty arrived there from New Mexico, by way of Chihuahua, with the agreeable intelligence that Gen. Taylor with 12000 men had penetrated the Mexican territory as far as Perote, about thirty leagues from the city of the Montezumas, and that Gen Wool with 4000 men had crossed the San Madre mountains, and taken the city of Durango without opposition, the Mexican forces having retired a few days before. The Mexican Congress was in session. The greatest consternation prevailed; Santa Anna had collected all his forces near the city to defend it. I have not time at present to give you all the particulars of the news brought by Mr. Duty; the above is the substance. I do not know whether it can be relied upon or not

Since my return to Monterey, nothing has occurred worthy of notice My opinion is that this will not long be the seat of Government.—After the arrival of Col. Fremont, and the settlement of the question as to who shall be governor, the government will no doubt be located on San Francisco Bay. I will write again in a few days. Adieu.

VIATOR.

☞ Some of the spars of the missing launch, we are informed, were found a few days since in the bay. There is therefore no longer any doubt but that she was wrecked, and that all on board were drowned.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED

March 19th—The Transport ship Susan Drew, Putnam, from New York.

March 25—The Frigate Independence, Com Shubrick, from Monterey.

March 26—The ship Lexington, Lt. Baily, from Monterey. The transport ship Loo Choo, Hatch, from N. Y.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

ARRIVED

March 19th—Ship Barnstable, Hall, from San Francisco Passengers, Don J. P. Lease and Don J. R. B. Cooper. Ship Vandalia, Everett, from San Francisco, passengers, Gen M G Vallejo, Col. V. Prudon, Jacob Frankfort, Esq, and Mr. P H. Reed

SAILED.

March 18th.—The U S Frigate Savannah, Mervine, for New York. Frigate Independence, Com. Shubrick, for San Francisco Lexington, Lt. Baily, for San Francisco.

IN PORT.

Line-of-battle ship Columbus, Com Biddle Sloop of war Warren, Hull, and transport Erie, Lt Watson.

GREAT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
In the Town of San Francisco,
UPPER CALIFORNIA.

BY the following decree of his Excellency, Gen. S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, all the right, title, and interest of the United States, and of the Territory of California, to the

BEACH AND WATER LOTS

on the East front of the Town of San Francisco, have been granted, conveyed, and released, to the People, or Corporate authorities of said Town.

DECREE OF GOV. KEARNY.

"I Brigadier Gen S W. KEARNY, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America, do "hereby grant, convey, and release unto the Town of San "Francisco, the People, or Corporate authorities thereof, "all the right, title, and interest of the Government of the "United States, and of the Territory of California in and "to the Beach & Water Lots on the East front of said "Town of San Francisco, included between the points "known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery, excepting "such Lots as may be selected for the use of the United "States Government by the Senior Officers of the Army "and Navy now there, Provided the said ground hereby "ceded, shall be divided into Lots, and sold by Public "auction to the highest bidder, after three months notice previously given the proceeds of said Sale to be for "the benefit of the Town of San Francisco.

"Given at Monterey capital of California, this 10th "day of March, 1847, and the 71 year of the Independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen'l & Gov. of California.

In pursuance of and in compliance with the conditions of the foregoing decree, all the ungranted tract of ground on the East front of the Town of San Francisco lying and situated between Fort Montgomery and the Rincon, and known as the Water and Beach Lots, (the reservations by the General and Town Governments excepted,) will be surveyed and divided into convenient building Lots for warehouses and stores, and offered at

Public Sale

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON TUESDAY THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. A plan of Lots in connection with a general map of the Town, will be made out and exhibited on or before the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale, one fourth Cash,—one fourth in six months,—one fourth in twelve months,—and one fourth in eighteen months, the purchaser giving approved security bearing an interest of 10 per cent per annum from the day of Sale.

Other conditions made known on or before the day of Sale

The Site of the Town of San Francisco is known by all navigators and mercantile men, acquainted with the subject, to be the most

COMMANDING COMMERCIAL POSITION

on the entire Western Coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the Town itself is no doubt, destined to become the *COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM* of the Western side of the North American continent. The Property offered for Sale, is the most valuable in, or belonging to, the Town, and the acquisition of it, is an object of deep interest to all mercantile Houses in California and elsewhere, engaged in the commerce of the Pacific.

EDWIN BRYANT,
Alcalde and Chief Magistrate
Town and District of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Upper California,
March 16th 1847.

[The Californian is requested to copy twice a month for three months, and charge this office 12-25t

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A Query, and a Confession.

MR. EDITOR: I have been reading Montaigne, an old philosophical French writer who flourished two hundred and fifteen years ago, and I have come to the conclusion that the excessive seeming aversion to egotism, now so common, is an unprofitable affection. We think more of ourselves, and really know more of ourselves than of anybody, or anything else, and are able to write or speak more understandingly on that subject than on any other. But it will be asked, who is honest, and independent enough to speak or write truely about himself? Rousseau accused himself of theft, and many other acts of which men do not commonly boast. Montaigne's three volumes of Essays are full of himself. he is not spearing of the exposure and censure of his dear self; and he makes this dear self to be the ever recurring type of humanity; we see ourselves therein as in a mirror, perhaps better through these confessing sinners than we should if our ugly portrait were presented to us as a personal, or a common likeness of our species. Lavater, in his Aphorisms, which contain in the most graphic language, all the imperfections and vices of society, says, at the end of his book, "If you would know yourself, interline such of these aphorisms as effect you agreeably, and set a particular mark to such as left a sense of uneasiness with you, and then show your copy to whom you please." I should say, that a man who had the courage thus to expose himself, morally naked, to his dearest friends, was on the high road to improvement; or at least, had a strong desire to improve himself.

THE QUERY. Which is the preferable condition; to be free from obligations, or to be burthened with favors

THE CONFESSION I never received a voluntary favor, but from a man now alive, and with him I quarrelled. I have conferred many favors, and have never in cool blood given offence to any one; I therefore conclude, that there may be worse, as well as better men than myself, and am pleased with being so free from obligations, and so little exposed to ingratitude.—[Boston Transcript.]

Historical.

Corporal Streter gives his readers the following interesting and graphic account of something or other which occurred some time or other somewhere or other:—

"Boozled-de boo-bibo-bum de bi-de bis de-bluzzen higgen dot dizzle-dum was k ng of the Piefaces in the year of sneezing, a long time ago;—at which season mosquitoes carried broad-swords, and bed-bugs wore rhionocerous armor. The state of the weather was considerable and ice smoked according to the nicest rules of Gunter—Truly those were happy days. Pigs walked about roasted for people to slice from, and hot potatoes were found upon all the rose bushes, while tubs of lemonade walked around on stilts for the solace of the inhabitants. These particulars have heretofore remained a profound secret, in common with many others equally valuable, and are only now drawn forth with the speed of lightning to run down the insatiate throat of this "devil" who wants more copy than five thousand schoolmasters, confound him."

Piron was once brought before a judge more noted for pomposity than sound sense.

"What is your business?" said the Judge.

"I am a poet," replied Piron

"Oh! a poet! I have a brother who has the misfortune to be a poet," said the Judge

"Indeed! then he and I are in somewhat similar circumstances, for I have a brother who has the misfortune to be a fool," answered Piron.

The judge caught it, that time!

Chinese Maxims.

He who gains the hearts of the people, secures the throne; and he who loses the peoples heart loses the throne.

Let those who produce revenue be many, and those who consume it few; let the producers have every facility, and let the consumers practice economy; thus there will be constantly a sufficiency of revenue.—[Davis' China.]

PROCLAMA

Al Pueblo de California.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el infrascrito se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones con un deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del pais y el bienestar de sus habitantes.

El que suscribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respectar y proteger las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes les sean asegurados de la manera mas amplia, pues la Constitution de los Estados Unidos permite a cada uno el privilegio de adorar a su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infraescrito instrucoines de potegar a las Personas y Propriadades de los habitantes quietos y pacificos del pais, contra todos y cado uno de sus enemigos sean de afuera o domesticos; y al asegurar ahora a los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinacion el haran dar complimiento a estas instruciones, a ellos les convida para que se esfuercen en concervar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la harmonia y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante a los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitara bien pronto a sus habitantes, para que egerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, a fin de que estos dicten las le es que se consideren mas adaptadas a sus intereses y bienestar. Más mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes en la actualidad, que no se opongan a la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, continuaran en fuerza, hasta que se revoquen por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuaran por ahora en ellos, con tal que juren el sostener a dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes.

El que suscribe, absuelve por las presentes, a todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior a la Republica de Mexico, y les considerara como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mantengan quietos y pacificos, seran respetados y protegidos en sus derechos: empero, si alguno tomase armas contra el Gobierno de este Territorio, se sy usiese a el, o instigase a otros que lo hagan, a estos se les considerara como enemigos y seran tratados como tales.

Cuando Megico envolvio a los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar a los Californios a que se uniesen como amigos a su estandarte, sino que se vierno obligados a tomar posesion del pais para precaver el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de el; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos escesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus prepiedades. estas perdidas se investigaran debidamente, y los que sean acreedores a la remuneracion la recibiran.

La California hace anos ha padecido grandes disturbios domesticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenados han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region Estos fuentos se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flamea sobre California y mientras el sol le siga dando su luz, continuara tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del pais y sobre todos los demas que encuentren domicilio en su seno: y a su sombra no puede dejar de adelantar la agricultura; y las artes y ciencias floreceran como la semiente en una tierra rica y fertil.

Los Americanos y los Californios forman ahora un solo Pueblo; tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro pais. Unamonos como hermanos y esforcemonos mutuamente para mejorar y delantar este nuestro hermoso pais que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente hérmoso sino tambien prospero y feliz.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del ano de 1847 y de la Indepencia de los Estados Unidos 71

S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier del Ejercito de los E. U. y Gobernador de California.

PROCLAMATION.

To The People of California.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the religious rights of the People are in the amplest manner preserved to them, the Constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The underesigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them; should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of this Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession to the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property; such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles; civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up, the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

The Americans and Californians are now but one people: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which so soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D 1847, and in the 71st year of Independence of the United States.

S W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen.
U. S A. and Governor of California.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Primary Court of San Francisco, in favor of Wm A. Leadsdorff against John Fuller, I have levied upon the Lands and Tenements of said John Fuller, bounded as follows: East by lands of Wm. H. Davis and Wm Smith; North by Howard Street, West by Kearny street, South by California street, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred varas square. All the right, title, and interest of said Fuller in said Houses and Lot of land, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Court House on Thursday, April 15th, 1847, at 12 o'clock M. unless said execution is sooner satisfied.

E. WARD PELL, Sheriff
San Francisco, March 18th, 1847. 11 4t

NOTICE.

HAVING Lost in the streets of San Francisco a note of hand of Mr. J. H. Brown in my favor of $120, and said note having been settled, will not be of any use or value in the hands of any person who might have possession of it.

J. VIOGET.

A Few Ladies Bonnets, latest fashion, for sale, at MARIA BENEVIDE'S house, 11 2t

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, having located permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. 7 tf

A CARD.

ELBERT P JONES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Having located himself permanently in the Town of SAN FRANCISCO, will practice his Profession in all the Courts of SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, and attend to the Collection of Foreign Debts.

REFERENCES

Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Kentucky*
Hon. THOS. H BENTON, *Missouri*
Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, *South Carolina*,
DOREMUS, SYDAM & NIXON, *New York City*

To Mechanics.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants two Thrashing Machines for wheat, of a size and sufficient power for a crop of some 40,000 bushels, to be finished by the first of June next; cash will be paid for the same on delivery at Yerba Buena or New Helvetia; for further information apply to E. P. Jones Esq. San Francisco or

JOHN. A. SUTTER.
New Helvetia, Feb'y, 1847. 6tf